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Soviet Reassures Sweden; $222,471,355 in Orders Pile Up for Plane Firms

The World's Day—At a Glance

March 19, 1940

War Summary: Russia Reassures Sweden

Russian assurances have been given to Sweden, according to official Swedish sources, that Moscow has no more territorial aspirations in Scandinavia. It is added that the completed narrow-gauge section of the railroad which, according to the Russo-Finnish agreement, will cross Finland to the Swedish border will not be extended to the broader Russian gauge. The Swedes note that in the accord with Finland there is no reference to previous Russian objections to Finland's rearming the Aland Islands. [Details: Page 4.]

In Finland, the country is mainly occupied in caring for streams of refugees leaving their homes just ahead of the four-miles-a-day advance of the Russians to their new frontiers. Finland's first meat rationing began today. Serious concern is felt as to the exact line the new frontier is to follow, for a number of factories and some power plants are close to the frontier area. [Details: Page 4.]

At Sea Germany claimed—and Britain denied—that Reich's raids had damaged or sunk "the kernel of English marine power." [Details: Page 4.]

Unrest in India seemed to be increasing as Congress extremists under Subhas Chandra Bose, defying Mohandas K. Gandhi's counsel to improve their discipline before having recourse to disobedience, met and decided to push their policy. [Details: Page 5.]

Colonies of Britain and France will be under permanent collaboration both as to administration and exploitation of natural resources under a scheme arranged by the two Governments. [Details: Page 2.]

France convened a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies to discuss the general conduct of the European War.

On the Western front, only minor activity was recorded. An Ankara dispatch to London stated that Turkey was extending its daily working hours from 9 to 12 to speed up preparedness.

4 Plane Firms Have $222,471,355 Orders

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Unfilled orders: $222,471,355. Such is the status, the Chamber of Commerce says, of four Los Angeles County aircraft plants as of March 1. The firms, Douglas, Lockheed, North American, and Vultee, sold planes valued at $32,821,000 in February.

Queen Mary, Mauretania Ready for War Duty

NEW YORK (AP)—Two big liners of the British Merchant Marine swarmed today with new crews ready to man them for the business of carrying soldiers to Europe's war. Their skeleton crews replenished by 770 new men, the 81,000-ton Queen Mary and the 35,000-ton Mauretania were ready to slip out of port with any tide to transport either Australian or Canadian troops to the war zone.

Smoke was seen pouring from the two aft funnels of the Queen Mary and from the after stack of the Mauretania, and sailors carried rich furnishings from the Queen Mary to the pier.

£2,500,000,000 British Budget Forecast

LONDON (AP)—Britain's 1940-41 budget will be announced April 23, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today, and observers estimated it would total £2,500,000,000 compared with the previous budget of £2,300,000,000.

Board Adjusts 131 Labor Cases in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported today that the Federal Conciliation Service disposed last month of 131 labor cases involving 41,502 workers in strikes, threatened strikes, lockouts, and controversies. The service handled 221 other cases, which involved holding conferences, adjusting complaints and filling requests for information.

Japan to Continue Tientsin Blockade

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—The Japanese Army's blockade of the British and French concessions at Tientsin will continue until they cease to be foreign controlled, a Japanese military spokesman said today.

Florida Republicans Split Over Delegates

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Florida Republicans have split and have taken steps to send rival delegations to the National Convention in Philadelphia, June 23. After the State Executive Committee picked 12 uninstructed delegates to the Convention, insurgent members arranged for a convention late in April to select a rival delegation.

Minimum Pay, Maximum Hours Bill Fails in N. J.

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The New Jersey Assembly has defeated a proposed intrastate minimum wage and maximum hours law. The measure ultimately would peg the base wage that could be recommended by a wage board at 40 cents an hour.

Drydock Ready for New Orleans-Honolulu Voyage

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The United States Navy moved to strengthen American defenses in the Pacific today as naval tugs got up steam to start a 6,500-ton floating drydock on its way to Pearl Harbor, Honolulu—6,000 miles away. The drydock will be the largest device ever taken through the Panama Canal. It will be utilized at Pearl Harbor to drydock all except the largest battleships.

Vandenberg-for-President League Organized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A Vandenberg-for-President League to foster the campaign of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, for the Republican Presidential nomination, has been formed here, it was announced today by John A. Moran. The league has not been sanctioned by Senator Vandenberg, Mr. Moran said. Headquarters will be opened within two weeks and regional offices established in New Jersey and in New England.

In Washington: 5-Man Labor Board Voted

The House Labor Committee voted 14 to 3 today to recommend to Congress that the National Labor Relations Board be increased from three to five members. Committee members, studying the Wagner Act section by section, decided against any changes in the declaration of policy which had been recommended by the Special House Committee investigating the Act and the Board.

A 65-mile-gale halted preparation of the Government Antarctic Expedition's east base and temporarily isolated five members of the party. The men isolated at the small island camp had ample supplies of food, fuel, and sleeping bags, it was said. They reported "everything okay" with their portable radio set.

There has been no break in Allied plans to buy $1,000,000,000 of military aircraft in this country, despite reports from New York last week that the Anglo-French purchasing mission had broken off negotiations with American plane manufacturers, according to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary declared the investigation of the sale of American planes to the Allies, to be made by the Aviation Subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee beginning March 20, would not halt Allied purchases.

As the Senate moved to consideration of the $1,000,000,000 farm bill, passage of which would wipe out most of the economies voted to date by Congress, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan warned that the bill would force either the voting of new taxes or the extending the Federal debt limit. [Details: Page 3.]

The latest thing in radiocasting, the Armstrong frequency modulation system of staticless broadcasting, is being studied by the Federal Communications Commission this week as the Government and industry seek to find out where this new invention fits best into the radio picture. [Details: Page 3.]

When Traffic Passes Under Massachusetts Avenue

By a Staff Artist

Photo of Huntington Avenue Intersection and Artist's Conception of Completed Underpass

The view is from a point opposite where Norway Street enters Huntington Avenue, with the Y. M. C. A. in the distance. To the right is the park opposite The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist.

The subway from Copley Square will run down the middle of Huntington Avenue in a single tube until it approaches the site of the underpass. There it will divide into twin tubes which will veer to the sides of the avenue to make room for the underpass in the center of the street, and also to facilitate the plans for stations at Massachusetts Avenue. The tubes will converge again on the other side of Massachusetts Avenue, and then the tracks will rise to the surface in front of the Boston Opera House just beyond the Y. M. C. A.

Only Georgia Eggs 'Fresh' In That State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—The conversation of a Florida hen with a Georgia hen was the highlight of continued Temporary National Economic Commission hearings today on interstate trade barriers.

"Your eggs can't be sold as fresh eggs in my State!" said a pictograph representation of a Georgia hen looking over its boundary to a hen on the map of Florida, in an exhibit entered in testimony today by A. H. Martin, Jr., Executive Director of WPA Marketing Laws Survey.

Mr. Martin explained that no matter how recently a Georgia hen has produced its egg, nor how meticulous it has been in the matter, it can't be labeled a "fresh egg" if it passes over the state line into Florida. Nor can eggs from the other direction pass into Georgia, under a state law, as "fresh." They automatically lose that happy designation by a typical example of present-day state trade barriers that have grown up on all sides, to the concern of anxious economists who see the "Balkanization" of United States commerce in the growth. Another state which arbitrarily limits "fresh eggs" only to those which are laid within the State, is Arizona.

Butter Battles Margarines

Mr. Martin gave many similar examples, and was succeeded by John Moloney, economist of the National Cottonseed Products Association, who gave particular attention to margarine, which frequently turns out to be made of cottonseed oil. The battle waged between butter and margarine, it developed, began with the dairy States.

Sixteen States, witnesses reported, require licenses to engage in the manufacture, distribution, sale or serving of margarine, with fees ranging from $1 to $1,000 a year. Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Montana are in the highest bracket. North Carolina repealed a similar fee in 1939. A large part of the cotton-belt States now levy a 10 cent-a-pound tax on all margarines except those containing cottonseed oil. Twenty-three scattered States have adopted excise taxes ranging from 5 cents a pound on uncolored margarine, to 15 cents a pound on all margarines.

Work of Pressure Groups

It is the thesis of the witnesses appearing before the TNEC that such food taxes are the work of particular pressure groups, and do not have popular support. The ex-

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On With the Job

"Jobs for the Million"

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Connolly and Conway Found Guilty by Jury

After all-night deliberations, a Suffolk County jury today found John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court, guilty on 12 counts of requesting and receiving in 1937 bribes totaling $2,900 and William T. Conway guilty on 10 of 12 counts of soliciting bribes. Both also were found guilty of conspiracy.

Connolly, brought to trial as the result of an investigation of his office by a committee of the Boston Bar Association, is liable to a maximum penalty of 10 years in State Prison on each of the 12 counts of requesting and receiving bribes, which are felonies. Conway is liable to 2½ years maximum sentences in the House of Correction on each of the counts against him. Conspiracy and soliciting of bribes are misdemeanors.

The bribes of which Connolly was found guilty of requesting and accepting came from office workers, who, according to charges and testimony, were required to pay varying sums to obtain or retain their positions in the Clerk's office.

Judge George F. Leary announced he will sentence Connolly and Conway on April 8. At the same time Judge Leary increased bail on the two men from $5,000 to $10,000 each. Connolly broke down in tears after pleading for lower bail. Both defendants were unable to make bail and were immediately taken to Charles Street Jail. At noon, they had not yet succeeded in obtaining the necessary bonds.

The jury action brought to a climax a case which was considered one of the most important political developments in recent years.

From 7:25 last night to 4:55 this morning the jury deliberated before reaching their verdicts. Although Judge Leary had been in the courthouse most of the night, neither he nor the defendants were present at 4:55 a. m. when the jury indicated it had reached a verdict. At 5:35, after the Judge and defendants reached court, the jury started to give its verdicts and not until 6 a. m was the task of recounting and rechecking of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Connolly verdict revives the Dowd case: Page 9.

Huntington Underpass Is Subway Twin

While traffic at the intersection of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues flows on pretty much as usual, a crew of WPA employees working underground is constructing the new $800,000 vehicular underpass to carry Huntington Avenue traffic under Massachusetts Avenue.

When the Huntington Avenue subway is completed late next autumn and the trolley tracks are removed from the street, workmen will begin excavating at the intersection. There, already finished in its major structural outlines, will be the sunken roadway.

The four-lane underpass will occupy the center of Huntington Avenue. Its walls are the same as the walls of the subway tubes which run along the sides. The construction cost is greatly lessened by thus building both projects in a single operation.

When the excavating is done, it will only be necessary to install a drainage basin and the road-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Intimate Message from Washington

Figures Show How Much Business Pickup Means to WPA Workers and to the Roosevelt Budget—To Say Nothing of the Taxpayers

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Within a few weeks now President Roosevelt will send his annual relief message to Congress. The message will provoke a controversy likely to carry through the presidential campaign. The question is whether one of the largest federal labor retrenchments in peace times is to continue. Linked to the issue are half a dozen other subjects, including the amount of unemployment, the prospect of business revival and similar topics. It is not too early to begin to think about what may be a cardinal issue in the 1940 election.

In December, the index of industrial production was 128, the highest in history, and it looked as though "happy days" were really here again. It was at this time that Mr. Roosevelt composed his budget message to Congress which he sent in January, and he tentatively set $1,000,000,000 for WPA for the new fiscal year, beginning July 1, or a third less than it is getting this year. Mr. Roosevelt's optimism is well known. For the present fiscal year of 1940, WPA is getting $1,477,000,000. This in itself is a cut of 33 per cent from the previous year of 1939. In the hope that private business was really picking up and would take care of WPA workers Mr. Roosevelt set the $1,000,000,000 figure for 1941, but added:

"If conditions fail to meet our hopes, additional funds may be necessary. I may, therefore, submit revised estimates, later in the session."

Mr. Roosevelt usually sends his special message on relief about the middle of April, or first of May. Between now and then he must decide whether he will stick to his reduced figure. Meanwhile, the upsurge of industry hasn't got very far. In fact, a serious business set-back occurred shortly after Mr. Roosevelt sent in his budget, and economists aren't certain yet whether it has halted or whether it will continue.

The Real Question

At any rate, this brings us to the question of WPA employment. It costs WPA an average of $62 a worker for a month's work, of which $2 goes to administration, about $54 to wages and about $6 for materials. It thus becomes fairly simple to figure out how many workers will be employed on the reduced relief amount.

Just at present, 2,300,000 persons have WPA jobs. By June 30 800,000 of these will get pink discharge slips. That will bring the total down to 1,500,000 at the end of the fiscal year. This tremendous process of discharge is now under way following the winter peak of WPA employment. The dismissed workers may find seasonal jobs this summer, but there is no wholesale business pickup yet to guarantee permanent re-employment, and of course their discharge means a corresponding reduction in mass purchasing power. That brings us to July 1.

If Mr. Roosevelt sticks to his billion-dollar figure, the process of dismissal will not cease with July 1, but will continue. The proposed appropriation is a third below this year's, and the average number of those employed will be one-third less. It will mean in practice that, between July and November, an additional army of 600,000 workers, all certified by local charities as in need of relief, and "employable," will be turned off.

Thus the grand total between now and next November will be 1,400,000 workers. In November, 1940, WPA rolls will start up again in their cycle in order to compensate for increased winter hardships, but the peak will still be one-third less than this year's.

Long Waiting List

At the present time, WPA has a waiting list of 1,000,000 persons who are not given jobs simply because there are not enough federal funds to do it. They are just as much entitled to it from need and from ability as those who are on the rolls. This has led to the charge of unfairness against the federal relief system, and to the rule that workers must be automatically dismissed after 18 months' employment. They cannot be taken on again for at least a month after that, and in actual practice this severance is apt to be permanent, because they must be certified all over again, and go to the bottom of the long waiting lists.

Mr. Roosevelt may want to raise his $1,000,000,000 figure but he must buck the congressional economy drive to do it. It will be hard going. If his policy of cutting WPA another third actually goes through, it seems inevitable that a bigger relief burden will fall on the States and cities.

The WPA carried on its own research to find out what actually happened to 800,000 workers dropped last July and August under the 18-months rule. It took some of the tests three months after the workers were discharged. It found that only 13 per cent of its ex-employees found work, half of whom were earning less than the WPA wage. The other 87 per cent didn't find work.

It can be seen from these figures how important a business pickup is, both to Mr. Roosevelt's budget calculations and to the army of workers who are facing pink discharge slips.

Richard L. Strout

British Fight On For Moral Peace: No Unwise Risks

Germans expect a 'new European order' of Axis in which Reds are included.

BERLIN, March 19 (AP)—Germans look forward to "a new European order" to come from the forging of a Rome-Berlin-Moscow axis.

After Reichsführer Hitler returned to Berlin today from his historic meeting with Italy's Premier Mussolini in Brenner Pass authorized German sources commented to this effect:

"We are determined to end this war victoriously and thereafter to make sure that Germany's essential life interests are secured for all time and never again threatened by plutocratic democracies."

They neither confirmed nor denied previous intimations that a Russian-Italian accord, extending the Rome-Berlin Axis, was impending; but in response to one question the sources left no doubt that they believed peace would be preserved in the Balkans.

Herr Hitler returned at noon from yesterday's conference at Brennero and received an ovation from a large crowd which gathered hurriedly as the train pulled in. Field Marshal Hermann Göring, the Reichsführer's ranking aide, headed the welcoming officials.

No Peace Plan

ROME, March 19 (AP)—A declaration that Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini had worked out no peace plan to submit to Sumner Welles or anyone else was made today by Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo.

Signor Ansaldo gave the closest to an authoritative account of the Hitler-Mussolini conference.

He denied that the conference meant a change of Italian attitude or that it was "linked with any intercontinental mission or any peace plans elaborated by the Ministries of the 'two Romes'—Fascist Italy and the Vatican."

Italian newspapers refrained, as if by Government suggestion, from writing of a possible "peace offensive," war offensive or any contemplated change in Italy's nonbelligerency.

Virginio Gayda, who frequently speaks for Premier Mussolini, in Il Giornale d'Italia, expressed scorn concerning reports that Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini had agreed on a peace offensive which would make use of the tour by the American fact-finder, Sumner Welles. He said it was "absurd as well as grotesque for the democracies to insist on attributing to Il Duce the permanent role of peace messenger or continuous mediation." Signor Mussolini did everything he could on the eve of war, Signor Gayda added.

Mr. Welles had a farewell luncheon today with Foreign Minister Count Ciano, and diplomats believed it possible that Count Ciano gave the American an idea of what occurred in the Brenner Pass meeting of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini yesterday.

U. S. Skeptical

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Stephen Early, a presidential Secretary, said today that no information had been transmitted to this Government to support published stories that 11 points had been suggested as a basis for European peace at yesterday's conference between Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

"In other words," Mr. Early continued, "on the basis of authoritative reports this Government has received from representatives through the world, particularly in Europe, peace headlines would appear to be very empty.

"I think you can say, on the basis of all authorized reports received by this Government, which have been made available to the President and have been carefully read and analyzed by him, there seems to be no basis in fact for reports published in London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, or other capitals that give an authoritative basis for peace; that the publication of those reports should not change the opinions of newspaper readers of this country and others by giving them hope for peace or cause for despair of peace."

British unable to block oil for Reich: Page 4.

German Air Line Resumes Service in South America

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 19 (AP)—The German Condor Airline yesterday resumed between Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile, weekly service suspended at the outbreak of the European war.

Premier tells Commons action toward Finns was necessitated by their own decisions.

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Vowing to fight on for a "moral peace," Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today proclaimed the Allies' readiness for anything the Axis powers are preparing, defended his course in the Finnish war and warned Norway and Sweden that they are in grave danger.

A packed House of Commons heard the Prime Minister make these statements in a sweeping resume of British Policy. He termed the German air raid on Scapa Flow March 16 a failure and declared "the time and place for us to strike" must be decided by experts.

Mr. Chamberlain compared Britain's aims with the "moral peace" outlined March 15 by President Roosevelt.

"We intend to fight until it has been secured," he said.

Salient Points in Speech

His speech, one of the longest war reviews he has made, contained these salient points:

1. The Allies are ready and watchful for anything which might evolve from the Hitler-Mussolini meeting at Brenner Pass.

2. Sumner Welles, gathering information for President Roosevelt, had a chance to see the Allies' "unity of purpose."

3. The Finnish-Russian peace terms brought danger to the very "doorstep" of Sweden and Norway.

4. Before the northern war ended the Allies were preparing 100,000 men to help the Finns as well as their Scandinavian neighbors who were threatened with German attack if they allowed passage of foreign troops.

5. Only one warship was damaged in the Scapa Flow raid Saturday; all battleships and battle cruisers came through unscathed.

Help Offered to Finland

Elaborating upon the Allied offer to Finland, he declared that the Finns refused to make a public appeal for aid. He said that German threats of intervention caused Scandinavian countries to withhold aid and permission for British and French troops to cross their soil.

Answering his own question whether the security of Norway and Sweden had been preserved by the Russian-Finnish settlement, Mr. Chamberlain said, "On the contrary, the danger has been brought closer than ever to those two countries; today it stands upon their doorstep."

Mr. Chamberlain said the Russian-Finnish peace was "a great tragedy" which had compromised Finland's "independence and integrity."

He declared that suggestions that the Allies had failed in their obligations should come "least of all" from "individuals in countries far away from the seat of war."

Must Hold to Purpose

Citing figures on what had been promised and sent Finland, he reminded the House that Britain itself was at war with "an unscrupulous and very powerful foe" and that "all requests received from neutrals must be continually weighed against our own needs."

"That applies to Finland," he said, but in another passage asserted "perhaps our power to help Finland is not yet at an end."

"If further aid is required, I know this country will gladly take its share in contributing to the regeneration of Finland," he said.

"It was a bitter thought for all lovers of freedom that the prolonged and heroic defense of the Finns was in the end unable to withstand the overwhelming superiority in numbers and in equipment of their foes."

"If the Finns did in the end suffer defeat their stand was not in vain," Mr. Chamberlain continued. "They have preserved their honor. They have won the respect of all the world. Their Government which fought the war still holds office. Their Army is intact. The spirit of their people is unbroken."

Unwise Risks Banned

To demands for a more vigorous war policy Mr. Chamberlain answered:

"The time and place for us to strike must be decided upon with the most expert advice that we can command.

"When the responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the Government we cannot be hustled into adventures which appear to us to present small chance of success, much chance of danger and perhaps disaster."

"Nothing will or can save neutral countries," said Mr. Chamberlain, "but a determination to defend themselves and to join with others who are ready to aid them in their defense."

Impartial Survey Urged To Study School Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Before anything is done to change the New York City school system or to reduce the pay of teachers, an impartial survey should be made of education here with a view to determining whether the savings can be made without impairment of school services, according to Dr. Henry R. Linville, Executive Director of the Teachers Guild.

Dr. Linville, whose work in connection with the schools covers 35 years, defended teachers' salaries, while admitting that they were higher than in other cities in the United States.

This estimate was confirmed by the Citizens' Budget Commission which has provided the following comparative figures, based upon research by the National Education Association:

Maximum pay for elementary school teachers in New York City, $3,390; for high school teachers, $4,500. Elementary school teachers, Boston, Mass., $2,304; high school, $3,888. Elementary school teachers in Philadelphia, $2,400; high school, $3,200 in addition to a super-maximum salary of $3,600.

Comparative Costs

The total yearly expense for each pupil, according to per capita listing by the United States Office of Education, is $160.24 for New York City; for Boston, $138.91; Philadelphia, $116.86; Chicago, $117.58; Los Angeles, $131.88.

Dr. Linville warned against a "salary slash without careful examination." There are at present two proposals before the Legislature in Albany—one aimed at the nonteaching employees of the Board of Education and the other at teachers whose salaries are in higher brackets. Educational leaders here believe that Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardio is back of both of them.

"There has always been a high pressure on the Board of Education here under every City Administration," Dr. Linville said. "While I think a scientific inquiry under skillful offices would throw light on the picture, I do not think it can be undertaken under political heat. If a business inquiry could be made by school officials without the antagonism of outside city forces, it is quite possible that economies could be made."

"Fictitious Economy"

Dr. Linville added, however, that any attempt to reduce the number of teachers or to reduce their salaries would be "fictitious economy."

"We think the service given by teachers here is worth what is paid them," he continued. "There is no doubt that teaching is a good position in this city, but it isn't a racket. Actually the teachers give money's worth. Reduction of salaries would mean a lowering of morale, a defeat of the main purpose of education all the way Along. Once started, it would lead to further cuts."

Dr. Linville referred to curtailments effected in other cities, sometimes under what he termed "a disgraceful administration" which reduced the school budget by cutting out important educational services.

"People can get used to almost anything," he continued. "The question is: are the results commensurate with the sacrifices?

"It is a debatable question as to what kind of reorganization would bring about a saving. The Regents' Inquiry into the Character and Cost of Education in the State of New York has recommended, as was recently brought out by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, that the sum of $25,000,000 can be saved by the amalgamation of school districts. I am in no position to corroborate that statement, but it is made authoritatively. If reorganization is proposed in the City of New York, people are going to examine carefully into what is advocated. Meantime, qualifications for teachers are becoming higher and higher."

Control of Salaries

Regarding the proposed bill which would give salary control of nonteaching positions to the city instead of the State, Dr. Linville conceded that clerical workers in connection with the schools do, in some instances, receive higher salaries at present than in private business. But again he emphasized that the question should be very thoughtfully looked into before cuts are made, since "special requirements" are made of such employees.

The Public Education Association and the New York League of Women Voters are both asking that the Legislature provide for a special commission to study State aid for education. The former organization urges such an inquiry "in order to insure a greater degree of stability to the financing of local school systems throughout the State."

According to the League of Women Voters, redistricting is needed, but revision of the State aid formula should be considered concurrently. It would have lay men and women as well as Legislators on the proposed commission.

Plan Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's advocacy of the Board of Regents' proposal to centralize rural school districts which he said would save $24,800,000, came up for sharp attack by Republican Legislators today, who held the proposal would increase rather than decrease school costs.

After debate on the Governor's proposal in favor of the economies outlined in the Regents' inquiry into the school system of the State, the Assembly last night passed and sent to the Senate the bill by Assemblyman Irving M. Ives (R) of Chenango, which would "encourage school economies" by making school districts prove to the Commissioner of Education that they were entitled to all of the funds now given to them by law.

Mr. Ives, Assembly Majority Leader, led the assault on the Governor's economy proposal, declaring the Regents' report had failed to make clear "by what process, legislative or otherwise, this alleged saving can be effected."

"The Governor and the Board of Regents, however, are making it appear that the objective can be obtained by forcibly centralizing all of the school districts in rural New York State," he continued. "They do not tell us by what legislative procedure the up-State city school costs are to be reduced, and possibly they expect these cities to be included in a new, glorified plan of centralization.

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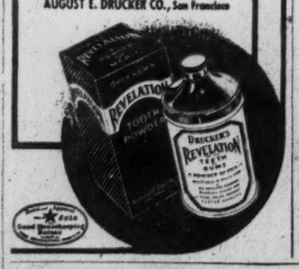

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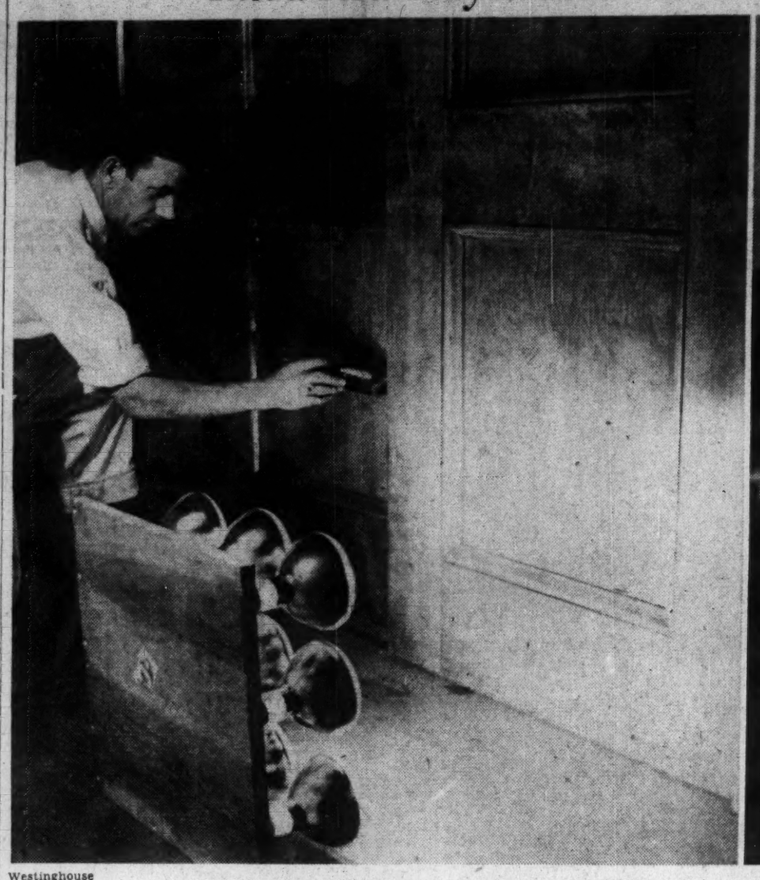


Westinghouse

Laboratory Men Dry a Lacquer Job and Broil a Steak With Radiant Lamp

"The lamp that imitates the sun" is put through some of its paces at the Westinghouse Lamp Division, Bloomfield, N. J. Left, it is cutting the drying time of a coating of lacquer to a fraction of plain air exposure, and, right, it is shown broiling a small steak to just the right brown in a very short time.

New Lamp That Imitates Sun Has Many Tasks Awaiting It

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—For sizzling a tasty tenderloin in nine minutes or drying the paint on a newly lacquered door, there's nothing can do the job quite so efficiently or quite as effectively as the new lamps now under production by Westinghouse, making use of invisible infra-red rays.

They imitate the sun in ability to project radiant heat through space and no doubt will find a multitude of heating and drying tasks in homes, schools, offices, and factories once they are available throughout the country. According to Westinghouse engineers the four new tyes of drying lamps produce less than 5 per cent of their total energy as visible light, and most of the balance as invisible infra-rad rays or radiant heat.

In the laboratory the engineers have already put them to tests ranging from the broiling of beefsteak and popping corn to drying lacquer and varnish on laboratory doors. On a wintry morning recently, one young assistant was found warming his toes after a cold walk to work.

Many Uses Suggested

Not only painters but photographers will find them useful for drying negatives and prints, according to E. W. Beggs, assistant manager of commercial engineering. Other applications he suggested included drying blueprints, photostats, treating food products, motor and transformer windings, glue, paste, latex, cardboard, etc.

The most versatile of the new lamps is said to be the one in which both lamp and reflector are hermetically sealed in a special shaped unit, a 250-watt reflector drying lamp. It produces a narrow concentrated beam of radiant heat. It will broil the prime cut of filet mignon in nine minutes, pop corn in two minutes.

Comparison of these lamps with the sun is not far-fetched. The sun gives off invisible infra-red heat rays that travel more than 90,000,000 miles through space at sub-zero temperatures to produce warmth on earth when it arrives here. About 50 per cent of the sun's energy which reaches the earth is comprised of such rays. These new lamps yield infra-red rays, which like those of the sun produce an increase in temperature upon striking virtually any substance capable of absorbing them.

Radiation Most Necessary

Explaining radiation further, it might be pointed out that when the cook heats the metal handle of a stew pan very hot, that's conduction, the heat being "conducted" through the pan and the handle to the hand. Warming the hands over a hot-air register illustrates heat that is made effective by convection. It depends upon the air to convey it away from the source. And of course the sun is the best example of heat transmission by radiation. Without such radiant energy the earth would soon become a barren waste.

Of these three methods of heat transmission, engineers find that radiation is the most effective and the most economical for many heating and drying operations because the infra-red rays penetrate the surface and hasten the process.

Clean, Cheap Federal Houses Will Displace Farm Shacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Behind the Federal Government's new project for re-housing farm families of lowest income is an unfamiliar and little publicized story of rural slum conditions which are now receiving the combined attention of local, state and national agencies.

While the stage and screen, through such popular and prize-winning plays as "Street Scene" and "Dead End," have dramatically focused public attention upon the relation of city slums to crime and discontent, the problems of rural living have been receiving less notice.

This latest development in the national slum-clearance and low-rent housing program marks the climax of many months of joint effort by the United States Housing Authority, the Department of Agriculture, local housing authorities and farm and agricultural agencies concerned in the betterment of living conditions among the Nation's vast rural population.

While the urban low-rent housing program of the USHA has been directed toward alleviating blighted areas in cities and towns, the new rural re-housing program is designed to replace ramshackle, tumbledown farm shanties with more livable, safe and sanitary homes.

South and Midwest Selected

Beginning on an experimental basis, the project by which 1,300 inexpensive houses in six different localities in the South and midwest are to be built so as to rent at $50 a year, has as its broad objective the gradual development of increasing home ownership among farm families of the humblest circumstances and will be integrated with the effort to increase their incomes.

It is the announced intention of the Housing Authority not to undertake rural housing projects where they will compete with private enterprise but to select communities where private enterprise has for different reasons been inactive.

One locality which has already been selected to launch the project is Lee County, Mississippi, and the report of the local housing authority's application for federal assistance is illustrative of the problem which the Government is attempting to solve.

Mississippi Admits Need

"We are of the opinion that a program of rural housing will fill one of the greatest needs existing in the State at this time," the Lee County Housing Authority reported. "Every available fact indicates that housing conditions in Mississippi and Lee County are as bad as found in any typical rural areas in the Nation."

Four kinds of families will occupy the new homes built under the rural housing program: small farm owner-operators, tenant farmers, sharecroppers and rural laborers.

The new home will be rented to the farmer at a rent within his ability to pay and tenants will be required to take care of the houses and do normal maintenance work.

In the case of farm tenants and sharecroppers, safeguards will be established to insure that the owner of the farm will not increase the rent for the farm or his own share of the crops because of the improved housing available to the tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Loans to defray 90 per cent of the total development costs of these homes will be advanced by the Federal Government, acting under authority of Congress.

Pan American Union Ready To Mark 50 Years' Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Nation-wide celebrations culminating in a radio address by President Roosevelt on April 15, are being planned in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Union, announced here today.

With April 14 designated by presidential proclamation as Pan-American Day and with the week of April 8 to 15 set aside as Pan-American Week, schools, colleges, chambers of commerce, civic associations and cultural groups will commemorate the golden jubilee of the 21 American Republics' official international organization. Numerous radio programs, of a Pan-American character will also be broadcast during that week, while many newspapers and magazines are planning special features.

April 11 has been set aside as Pan-American Arbitration Day and through the co-operation of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission programs are being arranged throughout the country emphasizing arbitration in the settlement of international disputes.

The President's radiocast will be addressed to a special session of the Governing Board of the Union, following which the President will be host at luncheon to the Latin American Ministers and Ambassadors who make up the Governing Board. That evening a reception will be held at the Pan American Union.

On April 14 the postage stamp issued by the Government of the United States in honor of the fiftieth anniversary will be placed on sale. In addition, 13 Latin American Republics are also planning to issue similar stamps.

Federal Hospital Program Raises Issue of Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18 — What will become of the Federally-constructed hospitals proposed by President Roosevelt if localities are unable to support them?

Will the Federal Government then have to step in with a medical aid program?

These questions were raised by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and representatives of the American Medical Association as the Senate Committee on Education and Labor opened hearings today on the Wagner-George bill authorizing expenditure of $10,000,000 in the next year for construction of hospitals and clinics in areas to be selected on a basis of need by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, advocated including in the bill a specific provision forbidding operation of the hospitals by the Federal Government at any future time.

Future Use Questioned

The same question as to the use of Federal hospitals in coming years, Dr. Fishbein said, would also arise in connection with the various hospital plans operated by the Veterans' Administration.

Dr. W. A. Cutter, also of the American Medical Association, expressing anxiety that communities that need hospitals will not support them, reported on an A. M. A. survey showing that hospital facilities in Mississippi are adequate for white persons but not for Negroes. He estimated that there are hospitals today in reach of all but 2½ per cent of the total population.

According to Senator Taft's figures, the bill for running one of the Government-built hospitals for one year would be approximately 40 per cent of the construction cost.

In a joint statement to the Committee, Senators Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York, and Walter F. George (D), of Georgia, pointed out that a National Advisory Hospital Council composed of "six leading medical or scientific authorities" would be responsible for determining the need and financial ability of a locality to carry a hospital before funds were granted for its construction.

"This program," they held, "will pay for itself many times over in improved national health and reduction in the drain of dependency, relief and institutional care."

Dr. Fishbein characterized the hospital bill as important because of the "pattern it may set for further health legislation," but said it was "loosely drawn" and should be modified considerably before passage.

President Roosevelt proposed the hospital building program as a temporary substitute for the Wagner national health bill which he shunted aside as too costly.

Pine Tree Culture Shown as Paying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — "Southern Pines Pay, a Story in Pictures," issued as Miscellaneous Publication No. 357, by the United States Department of Agriculture, has just been distributed among farm agencies, schools and other strategical points in the South.

The illustrations of paying growths of pines pictured and described in this booklet are taken from cases of reforestation in widely-spread localities in the South and show how idle and some semi-worthless land has been converted to productive use.

Pulpwood, turpentine cultivation, pole and lumber production are among the types of production illustrated in this timely and factual document which should offer encouragement and a basis for accurate planning of this valuable supplementary farm crop so well adapted to the southern condition of rapid growth and requiring little care.

Strenuous effort is being made by educators and farm extension agents to increasingly diversify the southern farmer's crop. The wide range of applications quoted in this bulletin are hailed by these workers as a decidedly timely contribution to this effort.

Quebec Women See Hope Of Finally Winning Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—Victory now appears almost certain for the women of Quebec who since 1925 have waged a ceaseless and unsuccessful battle for the provincial franchise.

Their hopes, resting on Premier Adelard Godbout and his campaign promise to grant their demand, received a sudden but only momentary setback when Cardinal Villeneuve expressed his disapproval of the extension.

The Premier answered the Prelate's pronouncement by saying that he had given his word to the women of Quebec and that he intended to keep it.

The bill, forecast in the speech from the Throne, has been given a temporary hoist but will be introduced later in the session of the Legislature, probably by Premier Godbout himself. It is likely, then, that they will vote in the next provincial election.

The feminist campaign for the vote will, if successful, bring to the Province's women a right which has been enjoyed in all other parts of Canada since 1922. At that time the vote was given to the women of Prince Edward Island in provincial elections. In 1920 the federal vote was given to women of all provinces.

Started in World War

As the World War brought an extension of privileges to the women of Canada the present war will mark the further advance of their rights. In 1917, the vote in federal elections was given to all Canadian women related to soldiers but protests quickly forced the extension of the franchise to all women who had the provincial vote.

This ruling did not include the women of Prince Edward Island or Quebec but they were included in 1920. In 1922 the women of the Island won the right to cast ballots in a provincial election leaving only their Quebec sisters without the right.

In Western Canada the provincial franchise was granted to women in 1916 in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Ontario and British Columbia followed in 1917, Nova Scotia in 1918 and New Brunswick in 1919.

If Married, Loses Vote

In Montreal there still exists a restriction on women in the municipal elections. A spinster possessing property may vote but when she marries she becomes a "minor" and is barred. There is an amendment now before the Quebec Legislature which may change this situation. Success is seen for the amendment in the light of the attitude of the present government toward the issue.

Considerable doubt was cast for a time upon the outcome of the women's campaign by the Cardinal's declaration which included the opinion that the women of Quebec did not want the vote. He argued that "its exercise exposes the woman to all the passions and the adventure of electoralism" and further opposed it "because it goes against unity and hierarchy of families."

But the argument with which feminist leaders in the Province have countered this stand is that while women can exert a great influence through their organizations without actually casting ballots, the vote should be there for those who feel that it is their provilege and right to use it.

Way Seems Clearer Now

One view of the Cardinal's statement was that he gave a personal view and that his pronouncement did not carry the full weight of his important office. The bill is sure to receive a thorough examination when it comes before the House and a certain amount of opposition is sure to meet it but with the Premier's promise behind it succees seems in prospect.

Among the leaders of the campaign has been Mme. Pierre Casgrain, wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons in the last Parliament. When Quebec women get the vote they will realize its value and use it wisely because of the struggle they have had to get it, said Mme. Casgrain. This is the fourteenth time that the Legislature has been approached with a bill providing for the franchise. It was last defeated in March, 1939.

"In Quebec we hear much about our duties and little about our rights," said the Speaker's wife in an interview. "As for our men supporters, they, the broadminded and cultured, those who are really worth while, are men who are not afraid of women and who appreciate the wonderful help that women can give."

France and Britain to Develop Their Colonies on Joint Basis

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 19—Permanent machinery is now being established for collaboration between Great Britain and France in colonial administration as well as in exploitation of the resources of both Empires.

The agreements do not concern either the British dominions or the French Algerian, Moroccan, or Tunisian territories. They touch only colonial possessions proper and protectorates over mandated areas.

Formation in London and Paris of this new organization to link the French Ministry of Colonies and the British Colonial Office and adoption of measures to insure contacts have been announced following completion of a series of talks in Paris between M. Georges Mandel and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the French and British Colonial Ministers.

Many Fields Included

The immediate concern of these conversations was to implement a recent paper agreement to pool all the resources of the two empires during the war. The agreements have been made bringing into line the systems of production and trade.

The broad lines of policy also were laid down to cover collaboration in transport aviation, radiocasting, and health. Experts from both ministries are shortly to meet for the purpose of framing a coordinated program of marketing a number of colonial products.

The secondary purpose of the conversations has been to work out and apply the measure of collaboration which can be continued to the mutual benefit of Britain and France when peace returns.

In this connection it is considered the announcement of the organization of this permanent liaison machinery is particularly significant in view of the recent restatement of British colonial policy involving a £50,000,000 ten-year development plan for backward areas.

When the British plan was announced it was stressed as indication of the sincerity of statements that the object of Britain's peace aim is the "well-being of all peoples."

A joint statement issued after the three-day talks between Mr. MacDonald and M. Mandel appear to reiterate this in almost identical terms when it explains the purpose of the new unified Allied colonial policy directed by London and Paris in collaboration.

Planned to Aid Peoples

"This collaboration, which must have as its principal object the greater well-being of colonial peoples, will be extended to the colonies themselves," the statement declares.

"There will be conferences from time to time between the governors of neighboring British and French colonial territories," it is added. "For instance, the heads of the medical services in the colonies are receiving instructions to exchange information and co-ordinate their activities on matters of common concern."

The agreement covers all the British colonies, all French possessions in West and Central Africa, Madagascar, and Indo-China.

Particular importance is attached to the production of paper and wood pulp in French African colonies. M. Mandel has been active in promoting the African wood pulp industry, and development of his work in this direction is seen as important to the Allies as offsetting the possible uncertainty of Scandinavian supplies.

Autos Are Shown To Pay High Taxes In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In proportion to their value, automobiles are assessed for property taxation at a much higher figure than many other classes of property in South Carolina, according to John G. Davis, Grand Counselor of the United Commercial Travelers.

"Recent examination of official records show that automobiles are returned for taxation in this State at a total value of $18,815,118, while the total valuation of household furniture returned for taxation in South Carolina is only $7,448,564," declared Mr. Davis.

"On this total valuation of almost $19,000,000, automobiles registered outside the limits of cities and towns pay an average State and County tax of 49.30 mills per $100 valuation, while automobiles registered within city limits pay an average of 86.45 mills per $100 valuation in State, city and county taxes. This represents a considerable contribution to the cost of general government by the automobile owners of this State."

Even more surprising by way of comparison, Mr. Davis said, is that only $41,110 in jewelry is returned for taxation and that the total value of merchandise, monies, credits, and manufactured articles on hand returned for taxation in South Carolina is only $25,404,790.

Arizona School Saved by WPA Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAFFORD, Ariz.—One of Arizona's most perplexing problems has been solved. The Work Projects Administration has approved a rehabilitation and enlargement program for the State Industrial School at Fort Grant. An allotment of $63,395 has been made, to be supplemented by a legislative appropriation of $64,401.

The application was rejected several times and it looked for a time as though the institution would have to be abandoned. Gov. R. T. Jones once proposed to establish a system for delinquent boys similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps. Now, however, they can remain at Fort Grant, receive schooling and vocational training.

The $127,796 will be used to build a new dormitory, overhaul the old dormitories, reconstruct the water system, and make other improvements.

Research and Machines Found To Add Jobs After Brief Wait

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles.
Second of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million."

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty years ago Dad hitched up a team of beautiful grays on Sunday mornings and drove the family to church in a carriage resplendent with shiny black enamel, silk-fringed top, and nickel-plated coal-oil torches on either side of the dashboard. He was one of the die-hards who stuck with horses in those days, not so much for love of them as out of respect to old Harry Somebody-or-Other who owned the South Norwalk Livery Stable. Harry predicted ruin for the country if mechanical gasoline buggies kept on increasing.

Statistics bore out his prediction concerning some 1,000,000 people employed as wagon and buggy builders, blacksmiths, stable operators, teamsters and harness makers. "All these would be thrown out of work," Harry told the town's substantial citizens, "unless we do something to restrict the use of noisy, ill-smelling autocars, limit their speed to a fast trot, about eight miles an hour, take away their honkers, make them use rubber tires and pay double toll on the Boston Post Road."

But in spite of all barriers, the automobile increased in favor and the carriage and wagon industry went to pot. Many were thrown out of jobs as Harry predicted; but many also went to work for the automobile industry, and today there are 10,000,000 workers in steel, rubber, petroleum, cotton, glass, trucking and repairing, to take the place of those who worked with horse-drawn vehicles.

Employment Enlarges

Once again in 1940 there are those who cry out against "technological unemployment," who mutter and worry every time they see a new piece of machinery come into their shop, who would ask researchers and engineers "to take a 10-year holiday." Fortunately, no such holiday is possible, and a few moments reflection on the part natural science has played in building up new industries, should convince everyone that more research means more jobs, not fewer. When Elias Howe invented the sewing machine, stitchers thrown out of work carried on for months an intensive campaign of sabotage and intimidation. Many of the "big business" houses refused to employ automatic writing machines in the days when the typewriter was first born, and even today there still lingers a feeling against typewritten personal letters.

Every new seed of research and engineering begins as an outcast. But reviewing the results of fundamental discoveries over the past 150 years, one wonders just what jobs people would have if their services were not required by such research-born industries as radio, aviation, motion-pictures, telephone, electric light and power, metallurgy, textile, and refrigeration. Far from diminishing employment, statistics show that while population has been increasing in the United States, these new industries have helped furnish a livelihood for additional millions. While the population was increasing 118 per cent, the proportion of employed persons in the population increased 191 per cent, according to the figures of Roger Babson; and his earlier lower figures included a great amount of child labor. Meanwhile, national income increased from 1899 to 1929 by 423 per cent, purchasing power rose 140 per cent, the annual earnings per worker have multiplied five times, and working hours per week have been cut in half.

Researcher's Testimony

The telephone industry, for example, was born through the application of ideas gained through research; yet when the automatic dial telephone came into favor after 1924, technicians were blamed for making machines that would put operators out of work. As a matter of fact, there were about 190,000 operators in 1921, and today there are more than 250,000. Telephone traffic, moreover, has increased 100 per cent. Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of Bell Telephone Laboratories asserts:

"Of my 30 years of industrial research activities, I can find no instance where a scientific achievement has resulted in a reduction in employment. In nearly every case more work has resulted and there has been a betterment of living conditions to all classes of society."

Someone has figured out that if the cotton-gin alone were eliminated and the production of cotton maintained at the average of the past 10 years, it would take 37,000,000 people or about one-quarter of our population to separate the seed from the cotton lint by hand.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, head of Massachusetts Institute of Technology figured out that on the basis of wealth as measured by slaves not so long ago, every man, woman and child in the United States today has constantly at his service mechanical equipment equivalent to 50 slaves. Such equipment has displaced labor, he says, but not intelligent labor, just those who specialize in drudgery.

Unemployed Machines

From this it would seem that the greater danger to be guarded against is that of machines thrown out of work. Kenneth M. Goode, New York market research consultant told a small group of industrialists recently that the only time machinery increases unemployment is when bogged down by faulty, feeble distribution. "It sounds silly," he told the group, "to say that machinery could ever stop on account of man, but with conditions almost perfect for a magnificent prosperity, we have been stalling in recent years, because we can't see how things can always be so good.

"With hard-boiled unionists and half-baked economists talking technocracy, we've been having the wrong nightmare! We've been terrified that as machines get increasingly better, men forced into idleness, will have no wages. The shoe is precisely on the other foot. Unless man improves at his end, he will throw machinery out of work. Until man does a better job, not in competition with machines, but in co-operation with them, machines must slow down."

Ideas From the Sun

If there were such an organization as the American Association for the Advancement of Business, undoubtedly most of the honors that advertising did not claim, would go to research. Mankind alone can travel no faster than his feet will carry him and communicate only as far as his voice or the beat of a drum can be heard. But research has taught us how to fly, and faster than the birds; how to send a whisper around the world, perhaps farther; how to build weatherproof houses, fashion warm and attractive clothing, warm us when we are cold, or pierce the blackness of night with electric light.

Our debt to pure research is tremendous. As yet we can see no practical value in the work of men who delve in such abstruse things as cosmic rays, electrostatic generators, cyclotrons, isotopes, molecular films, or the physical constitution of the sun. But just as sure as Michael Faraday's observations of electrical phenomena occurring when moving wires were brought near a permanent magnet, paved the way for today's complicated electrical industry, so modern theorists stand at one end of a tremendously long industrial production line.

We cannot see the goods and services to be produced at the other end, being aware only of the ideas and theories of the researcher, the raw materials recovered from nature by experimentation.

St. Paul Fire Captain Rescues His Chief

ST. PAUL, March 19 (AP)—Fire Captain Edward Lloyd, following his Chief, John Nelson, into a fire and smoke-filled floor of a paper box factory, saw Chief Nelson suddenly disappear from sight.

Rushing up, Captain Lloyd almost stumbled into the same hole, beneath which was a flaming coal and waste bin. Without hesitation, he jumped into the bin, from which flames leaped as high as his hips. In another moment he had dragged Chief Nelson to safety.

But the story came from other firemen. Asked about his deed, Captain Lloyd dismissed reporters with:

"Firemen do things like that whenever there's need for any of them to do it, and it isn't anything to talk about."

Candy Advertisement Peppermint Scented

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19 (AP)—An advertisement that appeals to the nose as well as the eye has been introduced in the Globe-Democrat.

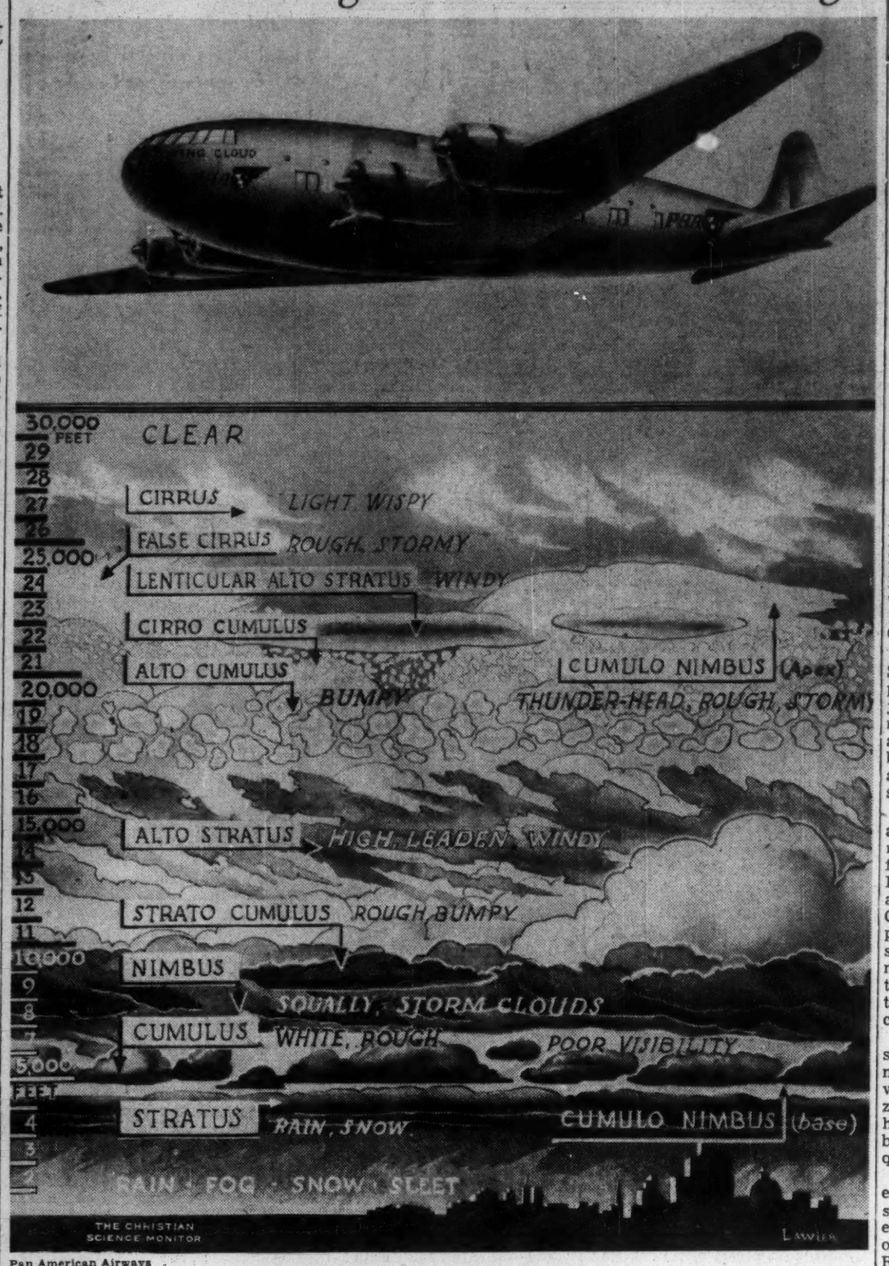
Printed in green ink, a candy advertisement carries a fragrant odor of peppermint.

An ounce and a half of peppermint is mixed with each pound of ink to produce the aroma, which is said to last from 16 to 20 hours in a folded paper.

The TOWERS HOTEL
Aristocrat of Brooklyn Hotels
1 TO 3 ROOM APARTMENTS
with serving pantries, refrigeration – reasonable rates—by day, week or under lease.
GRAND VIEW OF N. Y. HARBOR
CARL LETSCH, General Manager
CLARK & WILLOW STREETS
Take 7th Ave. IRT Express to Clark St.

WANDERLUST?
"GO THE N·Y·K· WAY"
TO JAPAN!
Exchange troubled times for the tranquil sea-lanes of the Pacific—for ancient lands of charm and beauty. You'll delight in the instinctive courtesy, the modern luxury of N.Y.K.'s famous "Ships of Friendship" as you visit far-away ports in Japan, the Philippines, South America, China, Malaysia, India — wherever your fancy dictates.
LOW ROUND-TRIP FARES TO JAPAN
1st Class from $595 Tourist Cabin from $245
Rates subject to change
Improved Service to South America
See your own TRAVEL AGENT or write Dept. 44
N·Y·K· LINE
(JAPAN MAIL)
25 Broadway, New York, Telephone: Bigby 4-2780

Girded for Flight on the Earth's Ceiling



Pan American Airways

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New Boeing 'Strato-Clipper' Plane

Passengers and crew will look down on the majestic summits of the Himalayas. The Andes, towering backbone of South America, will be as far below as a range of foothills on an average American transport flight. The vast waters of Lake Superior will be encompassed by a glance. Cities will seem only the varying pattern of light and shade.

This—from the stratosphere—looking down.

This, not tomorrow, but almost today, as Pan American's new strato-clipper, and then other pioneers, lift aviation into a cloudless sky.

For flights, four to five miles above the earth, are to be inaugurated in the very near future with the new substratosphere plane which Boeing has just delivered to Pan American Airways.

It will climb up through the various types of cloud layers shown in the above photograph before it is "in the clear" at 30,000 feet. Meanwhile its 35 passengers will sit comfortably in their chairs or gather together friendily in compartments as the plane moves along the roof of the world.

Thin air will be scooped up, compressed to normal sea level conditions, cleaned and heated and delivered to both passengers and crew as the plane hurtles through the upper regions. At night there will be Pullman-size berths.

Here, indeed, is pioneering flight under the most modern of luxurious accommodations.

Colorado Pension Plan Is 'Laboratory'

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — Colorado's Constitution-embedded $45 pension is forcing experiments in the social laboratory that will be of untold value to other states trying to work out equitable pension plans. Though it lacks the revolutionary features of the so-called "crackpot schemes," it is stirring enthusiasms, antagonisms, and problems.

Typical of the enthusiasm is the recent shouting down by the Colorado Young Republican convention of a resolution calling for repeal of the pension amendment. The convention deleted from its platform all mention of the pension issue.

The swing here seems to be toward the pensioners. The constitutional amendment voted in 1936 specifies that all over 60 years of age, with some minor restrictions, should receive a minimum of $45 a month. And though that full amount was paid only for a few months back in 1937, the February checks this year averaged $39,50, with a maximum of $44.

In three years the State has paid out to pensioners a total of $38,921,000. Last year the pension bill was $13 per capita, compared with $7.57 in California, and the United States average of $3.06.

The chief objection to this plan here is that it is too liberal and doesn't provide for payment solely on the basis of need, as is the case in other states and as the American Public Welfare Association advocates.

Paid Fully at First

The full amount of the pension was paid for five months after the law went into effect. This was possible because while the law wasn't effective until Sept. 1, 1937, the funds allotted to pensions had been accumulating under the law since Jan. 1 of that year. Since then the Welfare Board has simply had to take the money available and divide it among the recipients, cutting off the $45 peak $8 to $14 monthly, plus deductions to balance income of the recipients from other sources.

The effect of the pension payments on such things as relief is important. The amendment provides that 85 per cent of the income from, roughly, all excise taxes—both present and future—must go into the pension fund. The result is to tie up much of the present and potential income. The indirect and present result of that has been to deprive other activities, notably, directly relief, of some money.

It is known that pensioners in November, 1939—the latest month for which complete figures are available—received an average of $31.30, while each family on direct relief got $13.31. Divide that family check by four and you have the amount each relief recipient had to live on. These payments are lower than they were before the new pension law went into effect. A more graphic picture is provided when it is considered that a quarter of the pensioners are married couples and that in these cases each gets the full amount coming to any one individual.

Other Complications

The Colorado law was apparently designed to pay pensions on the basis of need, but its only safeguarding qualification that income from other sources be deducted from the pension check due, draws particular objection from some experts in the public welfare field. They point to the inevitable tendency under this plan for those otherwise eligible to conceal or forego less regular or less certain private income, in order to get this assured monthly amount. They say also that many of those who are actually well able to care for their aged relatives are quick to withdraw this support as long as the State will take over the burden for them.

The answer, opponents of the plan say, is repeal of the present amendment and enactment of a new one providing for pensions but leaving the amount to be paid to be decided by the Legislature on the basis of available funds, and only to those in need over 65, instead of 60. There is a strong movement here to bring about this repeal, but it is pointed out that such a measure was defeated in November, 1938, by a vote of 274,598 to 157,975.

Senate Speeds Farm Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—The Senate today seemed bent on quick passage of the $1,000,000,000 farm bill which brings the national debt close to the $45,000,000,000 statutory debt limit and threatens to wipe out most of the "economies" voted so far at this session of Congress.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, warned in debate that the bill would force the choice of exceeding the debt limit or voting new taxes, if the present bill, which exceeds that proposed in President Roosevelt's budget by $202,000,000, is approved. In submitting his budget, the President said it would bring the country within $61,000,000 of the debt limit provided an additional $460,000,000 was raised in new taxes.

Senator Richard B. Russell (D), of Georgia, sponsor of the farm bill, derided the possibility of new taxes at this session. "The Senator from Michigan knows," he told Senator Vandenberg, "that nobody is talking seriously about raising any $460,000,000 in taxes at this session of Congress."

Even if the House farm cuts were approved, he declared, "we should still violate the $45,000,000,000 debt limitation unless reductions were made in other bills."

Senators indicated two means for staying below the debt limit without voting new taxes, or accepting budget economies: (a) increased yields reported from income taxes now being counted, and (b) dipping into the Treasury's balance of $1,622,000,000, which Senator Bennett C. Clark (D), of Missouri, yesterday declared "is very much in excess of the balance which has customarily been carried on hand in the past."

Farm Bill Funds: Figures Compared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 19

Proposed farm bill compared to this year's measure:

1. Direct farm appropriations this year, $1,290,000,000.
2. Budget proposed for next year (35 per cent cut), $832,000,000.
3. House trimmed this to $765,000,000 (41 per cent below this year).
4. Senate Committee restored this to $1,034,000,000* (20 per cent below this year).

* Rearrangement of funds and transfer of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans brings this to $922,000,000 in direct appropriations.

No Census on Sunday

WASHINGTON (AP) — W. L. Austin, Census Director, promised census-takers March 19 that they would not work Sundays.

He made this public in a letter to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which had heard that enumerators would be required to work on Sunday.

Staticless Radio Opposition Wanes

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Radio's revolutionary idea, Armstrong staticless radiocasting, on trial before the Federal Communications Commission, got the first inkling today of the narrowing of its opposition.

It had long been rumored that the big corporate interests, led by the Radio Corporation of America, would oppose Major Edwin H. Armstrong's "Frequency Modulation" system on all counts. This was based on the idea that since the Armstrong system calls for space in the television band, these interests would have to stop him lest they lost the channels they have been working hard to use.

Today this opposition can be discounted. The R. C. A. will not oppose the idea of frequency modulation. Instead it will favor the idea because of its value but—and a very big "but" as far as the Armstrong interests are concerned—it will ask that the channels asked for by Major Armstrong be cut down to one-fifth the width he is asking.

First sign of this came in the testimony yesterday of Major Armstrong. Questioned by Commander T. A. M. Craven, one of the Commissioners, the Major was led through a series of questions about how effective the system would be if the bands were narrowed and the power increased. He agreed that a narrower band would do if enough power was added.

Naturally Commissioner Craven was seeking to protect the television wave lengths already assigned by the Commission. By narrowing down the channels for F. M. staticless radio to one-fifth the original demand, more channels could be provided with little need of raiding the present television allocations.

It was a perfect case of coming events casting their shadow in early cross-examination. Today these signs can be confirmed, and with the R. C. A. not opposing frequency modulation radio the character of the hearings to come becomes more apparent.

The atmosphere was tense as the hearing started. Major Armstrong had offered his idea to the R. C. A. It had failed to adopt it. He had had to finance a station of his own and dispose of it otherwise. This was supposed to have set the stage for an Armstrong-R. C. A. showdown. If so, then the forces of peace had made progress for Major Armstrong was very restrained in discussing the R. C. A. tests while this statement, which the Monitor can give on good authority, that the R. C. A. is not opposing the basic Armstrong idea, certainly contributes to peace all around.

This is very essential for a new invention since it needs the co-operation of all interests, otherwise it can be hopelessly delayed and often lost because of conflict between different groups.

One of the questions of narrowing the band width was whether or not the high fidelity gained through the Armstrong system would be lost. It was brought out in Major Armstrong's testimony that the chief reason for seeking a 200-kilocycle band for transmitting F. M. was that the noise suppression could be obtained with far less power, that it was therefore a question of power rather than fidelity that was concerned. Since it is easier to add power than to get wider channels in a field where the present supply is already in big demand, this is considered a vital argument.

Yesterday many observers felt that frequency modulation was going to have a hard time, facing tremendous opposition. Today this possibility of an effective compromise is seen as expediting the idea, an important fact when we consider the statement made yesterday that more than 100 applications for F. M. stations have already been filed with the F. C. C.

Children's Days in Country Lower Chicago Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Steel mill workers here are going into their own pockets to buy a farm-camp so that they and the youngsters can leave the drab city streets for a vacation in the country, and thus help cut delinquency in their South Chicago home community.

This camp project of the Russell Square Community Committee is pointed to by social workers and juvenile officers here as one of the most outstanding examples of how an underprivileged community can be improved when the people are aroused to do something for themselves.

The community, most of whose adult residents work in the steel mills near by, is about three-fourths of a square mile in size. It is one of the three experimental areas in Chicago known as the Chicago Area Project where the people themselves have been stirred to put on their own community recreation program to keep their young folks and older ones too interested in worthwhile and constructive activities.

The Institute for Juvenile Research ventured into the community in 1932, established contacts with some of the outstanding citizens, with the schools, park field houses, and other agencies, and began a program to prevent delinquency among the young folks.

Gradually play facilities were established for the children, after-school-hours were watched, and eventually out of the whole development was recently formed the Russell Square Community Committee having responsible members drawn from the various clubs, societies, and other agencies in the neighborhood.

Plans are now under way to accommodate more than 500 children at the new camp this summer and to make room for grown-ups over the week ends when men have a couple of days away from the steel mills and can go out to the camp with their wives and families, according to James F. McDonald, constultant to the Committee.

The camp, which is near New Buffalo in southern Michigan, was originally leased for several years. Then the residents of the community became so enthusiastic about holidays out in the country along a lake shore that they decided to buy the camp and build their own cottages. Some $5,000 was raised among about 600 residents and firms. With half the money the Committee purchased 26 acres of land bordering a ten-acre lake surrounded by wooded areas. They even bought a bus for transportation.

Then the residents of the Chicago community most of whom are steel workers, carpenters, brick layers, and other craftsmen, volunteered their services and put up the camp buildings and landscaped the site. They solicited contributions of materials from local firms and built their own row boats, double-deck cots, furniture and other equipment. When it came time for the opening ceremonies last summer, more than 3,000 out of the 12,000 people who live in this community went out to see the flag raising and to get a "look-in" at the new camp.

Knee-Deep Mud in Nebraska Hailed as Prosperity Promise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb. — Rural Nebraska is knee-deep in mud for the first time in a decade, but folks find real cheer in the situation. They see the mud-holes as harbingers of bumper crops.

Less than three months ago, deep discouragement hung over this section. Thomas A. Blair, chief of the Nebraska section of the United States Weather Bureau, said: "September, October, and November were much drier than normal. Severe hot desiccating winds during the first 20 days of September greatly depleted soil moisture. Wheat failed to germinate in the south-central portion and stands were uneven and growth only poor to fair in the more favored localities. Wheat went into the winter in the lowest average condition of record."

Of 1939 as a whole, Mr. Blair pointed out that only two years since 1876 had been warmer and only three other years in all that time had been drier.

Came December. As Christmas approached, the weather remained unusually warm and dry. Gov. R. L. Cochran voiced the thoughts of thousands when he said, "The best gift I could possibly wish for is a wet, heavy snow."

The great snow came—on Christmas Eve. During the following days snows continued to come. With a single exception, Nebraska has had snow or rain for ten successive week ends. There has also been occasional mid-week moisture.

You see, when the snows began in December, they fell upon a warm, dry earth. The ground wasn't even frozen, as is normally true. The white blanket insulated the earth against January's subzero temperatures. Thus, when February thaws came, all of this moisture went into the porous, thirsty soil. This has given the subsoil one of its best soakings in years and has put "Old Man Drouth" to flight.

As for the roads, the same process has had a less happy effect. During the dry fall, loose gravel was scraped into roadside windfalls to reduce driving dangers and dust. This left highways defenseless when the thaws came. Now there are quagmires on many important routes.

Despite complaints, the general tendency is to accept the bad roads with the leaven of humor. Even Joe Johnson of Tecumseh, leader of a large delegation which had to go by train to an annual Good Roads meeting in Lincoln, sounded his protests in a light vein.

The real climax to Mother Nature's Christmas present can be found on the farms. Wheat seed which lay in the dry ground without germinating last fall is now sending down primary roots.

"Nebraska now has a good chance to produce a third of a wheat crop in these late germinating fields," declared Dr. T. A. Kiesselbach, chairman of the Nebraska U. agronomy department.

And at the end of these muddy lanes, if you look long enough, you can see visions of corn tassels dancing gaily in the summer breeze.

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Force of 100,000 Men Allied Aid for Finns

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain disclosed in the House of Commons today that Britain and France had planned an expeditionary force of about 100,000 men to Finland.

He said the expedition had been approved by the Allied Supreme War Council on Feb. 5 and was ready to leave at the beginning of March—two months before Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim, the Finnish Commander, had asked for it to arrive.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Marshal Mannerheim in mid-January informed the British he did not require men then, as his resources were sufficient to last until the spring thaw.

The Prime Minister said that when Finland was informed in February of the British-French plans a suggestion was made that a public appeal for help be issued not later than March 5. After that Britain proposed also to make a formal appeal to Norway and Sweden to allow passage of troops, he said.

Sweden Barred Troops

"Finland replied that she would prefer to make an informal approach to the Swedish Government," Mr. Chamberlain continued. "The Swedish Government replied that they would permit and facilitate the passage of munitions and volunteers in small groups, but that they could not grant passage for any regular armed forces because that would enlarge the area of war and turn Sweden into a battlefield."

Despite this, he said, "we did not discontinue preparations for dispatch of a force," but, he declared, "we could not possibly have forced help upon Finland."

Making a vigorous defense of the help Britain and France had offered and given Finland, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

"We felt we must be ready also to provide a force to come to the assistance of Sweden if she were attacked by Germany."

Ready to Increase Aid

"We decided to provide the largest force which would be permitted by the physical conditions we had to encounter," Mr. Chamberlain said, and added that Finland was informed "we were prepared to increase the original force to any extent and as rapidly as possible in the light of experience and military developments."

"We did not hesitate even at risk to ourselves to meet the Finnish needs as far as possible and without delay," the Prime Minister continued.

The force ready to go, he said, would have begun to arrive in Scandinavia in March and all would have been there before the end of April.

"As the position became more serious," Mr. Chamberlain said, "the demands increased in numbers and in character. Some of the most pressing demands were received so late that although we promised to meet them we did not have time to dispatch the material before the terms of peace were announced."

Mr. Chamberlain said that 152 airplanes were promised Finland and 102 were sent; 223 guns of all kinds were promised and 114 sent; 297,200 shells were promised and 185,000 sent.

Other figures were: Vickers guns, 100 promised, all sent; marine mines, 500 promised, 400 sent; hand grenades, 50,000 promised, 20,700 sent; aircraft bombs, 15,700 promised and sent; signalling sets, 1,300 promised, 800 sent; antitank rifles, 200 promised and sent; respirators, 60,000 promised and sent; great coats, 100,000 promised and sent; battle and dress suits, 100,000 promised and sent; antitank mines, 20,000 promised, 10,000 sent; and ambulances, 48 promised and sent.

Even Finns Were Doubtful

"At the same time," continued Mr. Chamberlain in telling of the last-minute demands, "we were given to understand that both Finland and Sweden were nervous about the reactions of Germany and that they hoped that any forces sent would not be sent officially.

"These views of Mannerheim were at once considered by the British Cabinet. The Cabinet felt that an effective force for aiding Finland was not possible on a volunteer basis and that reinforcements required for May would only be available if raised on an official basis as a properly organized expedition."

Criticism Begins

Immediately after Mr. Chamberlain sat down, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Labor Opposition leader, vigorously attacked the Government's prosecutions of war. Demanding a more active policy, he declared:

"I want to see a war Cabinet that lays down war principles, that makes decisions."

"A policy of sitting quiet would be suicidal," Mr. Attlee said. "No one wants the area of this conquest enlarged, but we cannot see German influence extended, converting a friendly neutrality into enforced co-operation. We have to show skill and initiative to prevent the slipping away of our friends."

Mr. Attlee said that the lesson to be learned from Finland was that "if you want to defeat aggression you must stand together." Mr. Chamberlain had declared that the doctrine of neutrality under which Norway and Sweden had acted in the Finnish war was based on the assumption that anything was better for a small neutral than to be involved in a war between Germany and the Allies, and that it was a matter of indifference to small neutral states whether Germany or the Allies won. Of this Mr. Attlee said:

"Until these assumptions are abandoned and the necessary deductions drawn from that abandonment, the policy of neutral states will neither correspond to realities nor be adequate to safeguard their interests."

What of Chamberlain?

Mr. Attlee asked whether everything possible was being done in regard to food, coal, and shipping, and said:

"We want more intense work on supply and a greater utilization of our manpower. There still are 1,400,000 unemployed. We are resolved to carry this thing through successfully, but do not make any mistake as to what we are up against."

The Opposition Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, following Mr. Attlee, said:

"The Government seemed to have failed to realize soon enough the gravity of the situation in Finland. . . . We must seize the initiative and hold it. . . .

"Everybody is asking what Hitler is going to do, what Mussolini is going to do, what Stalin is going to do. It's about time we asked what Chamberlain is going to do."

Of Sumner Welles, Mr. Attlee said:

"I think he realizes the determination of the people of this country. I think he will know we all want peace, and I think he will know too that we want a real peace, a peace of principle."

The Government's policy also was attacked by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, who was ousted as War Minister in a Cabinet shake-up on Jan. 5. All three scored the Government for allowing Germany to keep the initiative in the war.

Initiative Valuable

Mr. Hore-Belisha, chief critic of the Government's policy in last week's brief Commons debate, declared today that events have shown that it was "unfortunate that the Allies allowed their intended initiative to be wrested from them."

Asserting that the blockade was the "sole offensive weapon they have employed to bring about the defeat of Germany," Mr. Hore-Belisha asked: "Is it enough or must we intensify our pressure in other directions?"

He declared that those who visited the Finnish front were uniformly of the opinion that "a powerful reinforcement in the air could have broken the Russian onslaught."

"Britain and France hesitated, the enemy acted, and Finland was lost," Mr. Hore-Belisha said.

Jews in Czech Areas Must Yield Valuables

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, March 19 (AP)—Jews in this German Protectorate were directed yesterday by special decree to deposit at specified banks within two weeks all securities, stocks, precious metals and jewels in their possession.

Excepted were wedding rings, watches, bracelets, dental plates, used table silver, and a limited number of personal effects made of precious metals.

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British Unable to Block Oil for Reich From Russia

House of Commons is told that Montreaux compact prevents warship entry into Black Sea.

Turkey holds right to keep Straits closed in peace or war except in case of attack.

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The British Government acknowledged today that it was unable to prevent shipments of oil through the Black Sea to Germany.

Mr. R. H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons in reply to a question that under the Montreux Convention belligerent warships are unable to pass through the Straits of Bosporus to the Black Sea to establish contraband control.

Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Laborite, asserting that it was intolerable to permit this oil traffic, said he had put forth suggestions on how to stop it under international law. Mr. Cross asked whether he was suggesting flouting the Montreux Convention.

This pact, signed in 1936, provided that the entrances to the Black Sea be closed to warships of belligerent nations unless they are serving under League of Nations mandate or helping a victim of aggression under a mutual assistance pact concluded within the framework of the League and to which Turkey is a party.

Britain and France have a pact of the type with Turkey signed last year.

By a Staff Artist

The Black Sea Becomes an Area of Strategy

Black Sea Strategic

By Lord Strabolgi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All the three belligerent Powers expect the European war to spread to the Black Sea. They expect it to happen this year, probably in the spring.

The Germans and their Russian friends point to the large Allied Army in the Levant under the command of Gen. Maxime Weygand. They argue that this great force, consisting of French, British, Australian, New Zealand, and Indian troops, with many brigades of native troops, is concentrated in the eastern end of the Mediterranean for offensive purposes. This large force, plentifully euipped with aeroplanes, motor transport and all the modern weapons of war, is encamped in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria.

The German diplomats impress on their Russian colleagues, in season and out of season, that these forces are intended to support a Turkish attack on the Russian provinces of Trans-Caucasia—Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan; and that their targets are the great oil fields of Baku.

The Allies describe these forces as a strategical reserve. Britain and France have guaranteed the integrity of Greece, Rumania, and Turkey, and must be ready to go to their help. The Italians, in certain eventualities, might threaten Egypt and the Suez Canal. We can rule out any calculations as to the attitude of Italy in this study, and examine the possibilities of the war spreading to the Black Sea and the results which would follow.

Possible Moves Revealed

The Black Sea might become a theater of war for the first time since the Crimean campaign of 1854 under one or other of the following circumstances:

1. Rumania might be attacked by Germany, and in that case it is taken for granted that Turkey will allow the passage of a British and French fleet and transports through the Dardanelles and the Bosporus in order to go to Rumania's assistance. Under the Montreux Convention of 1936 Turkey maintained the right to keep the Straits closed in peace and war unless either it is attacked or help is required to be sent through them for the support and help of a member of the League of Nations threatened by aggression. Rumania is a member of the League of Nations and would be a victim of aggression. At the conference which ended in the Montreux Agreement, the Soviet delegates, headed by Maxim Litvinoff, then the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, strove hard to have the Straits closed in peace and war under all circumstances. They were overborne.

2. Russia might attack Turkey.

3. Russia might attack Rumania and, once again, Turkey might consider it politic to allow the Allied Fleet through the Straits. Under the terms of the Anglo-Turkish and Franco-Turkish Treaties of Mutual Assistance, Turkey is not bound to embark on courses which would bring it into direct conflict with Russia. What Turkey would actually do remains to be seen.

Turk Borders Strengthened

On the one hand it has suffered severely by the recent earthquakes and floods. On the other hand its rearmament has proceeded apace, its naturally difficult frontier with Georgia and Armenia has been immensely strengthened, and a Russian attack on Rumania would be regarded as another stage in the resumed march of the Russian Imperialists on Constantinople.

The Turks are well aware of the old, ingrained, almost hereditary, ambition of the Russians to possess Constantinople. No matter what form of Government rules at Moscow, this ambition of Catherine the Great and every subsequent Russian ruler is remembered. It has become as much a part of the national policy of Russia as the Monroe Doctrine is of the people of the United States of America.

Advantageous for Allies

For Britain and France an extension of the war to the Black Sea would have strategical advantages, especially if the extension was against Germany only, and if open war could be avoided with the Soviets. With an unchallenged command of the seas it would be easier for France and Britain to send forces to the assistance of Rumania by water than it would be for the Germans to advance by land through Hungary or Southern Poland. It is true that this would place an extra strain on their merchant shipping resources, yet it is easier to send large number of troops, with their weapons and supplies, by sea than it is to move them by land, especially as the routes to Rumania are badly served by railways and roads. By carrying the war into the Black Sea the Allies would be able to tighten up the blockade of Germany.

With ice melting on the Danube, arrangements have been made to send oil from the Russian port of Batum by sea to the Bulgarian port of Varna and the Rumanian ports of Constanta and Galatz. Thence it would be shipped to Germany in the large Danube oil barges. The route to Galatz is the most convenient, as oil tankers can navigate the Danube up to this point, whence their cargoes would be transhipped. Arrangements have also been made to send iron ore from the Russian port of Novorossisk to Germany by the same routes.

Under international law the Allies would be within their full rights in declaring these shipments as contrabrand and stopping them. The Soviet Government would protest and they would also object to war operations of any kind in the Black Sea. But, unless the Russians propose to enter into open conflict with Britain and France, they could do no more than protest.

Trade Artery for Russia

The Black Sea is a vital trade artery for Russia also. Its principal oil fields, supplying the thickly populated districts of Western Russia, lie round Baku on the western shore of the Caspian and in the Emba district on the eastern side of the Cacpian Sea.

The most convenient route for this oil is from Baku, where it is taken by pipe line to Batum, and from there shipped to the Russian port of Odessa. The direct railway line from Baku by way of Rostov-on-Don to Moscow is a much longer haul, the railways are known to be in weak condition, and the cutting off of the oil trade between Batum and Odessa would be a serious inconvenience.

Furthermore, if the Turks were warring against Russia, an advance by land on Baku and the seizure of the oil fields would be a possibility. It is this threat which is kept before the eyes of the Soviet leaders by German diplomats.

In any case Baku would be exposed to air attack. So seriously has this threat been taken by the Russians that they have actually agreed to the loan of the services of German military engineers to strengthen the fortifications of Batum.

Finns Uneasy Lest Reds Get Plants Near Border

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 19—As the Russian troops advance four miles a day toward their new frontier in Finland, there is considerable uneasiness among the Finns as to the exact line of demarcation.

In many sections vital objects such as factories and power plants representing large capital investment are standing within a few hundred yards of the approximate border line and no word has yet been received as to which side of it they must fall. Several missions are in the same predicament.

Meanwhile the whole Nation is devoting itself to helping the refugees from the Russian-occupied territory. Childless families have been asked by the Government to assume the care of orphans. Others with rooms available are asked to put up the homeless.

Roads Are Crowded

Roads leading to the evacuated areas are clogged with empty trucks sent to remove refugees and their possessions. The time limit was so short that in many districts civilians had no opportunity to fetch their belongings. In many places only the barest movable possessions could be taken.

Roads leading eastward from evacuated areas are crowded with caravans of people who have had to bid good-by to their homes. Clothes, bedding, furniture, cows, and chickens have been piled helter-skelter on trucks in a swift migration.

The refugees are to be distributed throughout the country, but mostly in sparsely settled areas of Central Finland, where new homes are to be established for them. Meanwhile they camp out in empty school buildings.

Despite hardships and economic loss it is estimated that over 95 per cent of the population of the evacuated areas has chosen to depart with the Finnish troops.

Soldiers Ready to Sleep

The railway stations are crowded with returning soldiers, most of them tired and ready to sleep in trains, stations, or wherever they can. These are drifting homeward unable to comprehend why they have been forced by a treaty to abandon territory they successfully defended for three months.

Yet it is now clear that, aside from the fact that Allied aid could not get through owing to Sweden's obstruction, one of the immediate reasons prompting the Finns to conclude peace was that the Russians in the last day of the war had succeeded in placing four divisions on the Finnish mainland southwest of Viborg, thereby circumventing the Finnish line of defenses.

At the same time, systematic bombardments of the railway systems had crippled supplies. It is generally conceded that the Red troops after the mistakes committed in the first part of the war had considerably improved their tactics both on land and in the air in the last month.

Nevertheless, the story of the last 24 hours of fighting speaks eloquently of the undefeated spirit of the heroic Finnish Army.

Fighting After Treaty

Even after orders to cease fire had been issued in many sections of the front, especially north of Lake Ladoga, fighting continued. On the Karelian border, the Russians ignoring the seven-kilometer distance to observe between the Russian and Finnish armies in order to avoid incidents had not observed the terms of the peace treaty strictly.

In one section, the Finns replied by firing, therefore forcing the Russians to fall back.

Meanwhile, in the cities, life continues its gradual return to something approximating normal. More and more shops pull off their boarded fronts. Commercial advertisements replace war posters.

One symptomatic trend is the manner in which Finnish women who have worn ski breeches and woolen socks since the outbreak of the war, revert to skirts and silk stockings.

Every incoming train is crowded with homecoming evacuees. The bitterness of a humiliating peace is diluted by the joy of homecoming sons, fathers, and husbands.

A Ghost Town

HANGOE, Finland, March 19 (AP)—This once thriving city of 8,000, formerly known as Finland's "Gibraltar of the Baltic," rapidly is becoming a ghost town as its Finnish residents flee to new homes with all the goods they can carry, before the Russians come.

Trucks, trains, busses, and even bicycles are being pressed into service in the town and for the whole length of the Hangoe Peninsula. Every resident, authorities said, is bent on getting his belongings safely across the new frontier before the Russian army takes possesion March 23 under the terms of the Moscow peace treaty.

Hangoe was leased by the Russians for 30 years and will be used as a military base.

The entire Peninsula will be deserted by midnight March 22. The authorities in charge said there is no compulsion, but that every family is leaving.

'Outlaw' Radio Hits War Policy Of Chamberlain

LONDON, March 19—The "New British Broadcasting Station," a counterpart of Germany's illegal "Freedom" Station, went on the air and attacked Prime Minister Chamberlain for 20 minutes last night, declaring he had led the country into "the most ridiculous and unprofitable war of history."

The announcer said Mr. Chamberlain had outstripped by a year the scriptural span of life and "this year has been the most unfortunate of his existence. . . . He is too old to maintain the responsibility which he has incurred."

The radiocast ended with the first bars of "God Save the King."

[The British Broadcasting Corporation, which operates under royal charter, has the only licensed radio stations in Great Britain.]

Radio Aids Morale

BERLIN (AP)—A "radio service of comradeship for soldiers, fliers, and sailors," communicating family news of importance to members of Germany's armed forces, has been inaugurated by the Government-controlled broadcasting system in co-operation with General Staff headquarters.

Intended chiefly to bolster the morale of troops, especially along Germany's inactive western frontier, the service is conducted daily. The idea is that soldiers at the front are to feel that everything humanly possible is being done to keep them in touch with home.

During the radiocasts soldiers are informed of the well-being of family members, especially parents, wives or children.

Three radio stations have been designated for this service: Königswusterhausen for the forces in the West, Lodz for units in Poland, and Bremen for the Navy.

Opium on Ship

GIBRALTAR, March 19 (AP)—A $1,000,000 opium cargo was part of the prize when the German freighter Uhenfels was captured off the African coast last November, it was announced today as the ship arrived here for examination in dry dock.

Seizure of the 7,063-ton ship, which a British prize crew first took to Freetown, Sierra Leone, on the West African coast, was announced in London Nov. 8.

Swiss-Rome Air Line First Link in Web

LOCARNO, Switzerland, March 19 (AP)—A Swiss transport plane opened a new Locarno-Rome service yesterday as the first link in a wartime Mid-European air web.

The plane left Locarno with 11 passengers and 15,000 letters. The next link will be a Locarno-Barcelona line, to be followed by a Locarno-Munich and Zurich-Paris lines, all flown by Swiss planes.

Italians Say Mediterranean Still Bottled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 19—While the discussion between Signor Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler at Brennero yesterday shows that the ties of the Axis, though weakened during the Russo-Finnish war, are by no means broken, official Rome circles have been pointing out that the main circumstances which previously disturbed relations between Italy and Britain and France have not yet been removed.

The most important source of irritation is the fact that Italy might be "bottled up" in the Mediterranean through Great Britain's possession of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal.

This expression "bottled up" is still sometimes used in Britain and France, and arouses keen dissatisfaction in Italy.

Italy's line of communications with East Africa through the Suez Canal is a vital necessity. Italy is not however willing to link its European policy to Britain's, and therefore sacrifice part of its own independence in order to ensure its own Empire sea road with its East African possessions.

"We are not another and bigger Portugal," writes the Gazzetta del Popolo.

Italy insists on the formula devised in the Gentlemen's agreement of April 17, 1938 between Rome and London. According to this document, England and Italy recognize each other's interest in the Mediterranean road, which is tantamount, in the Italian view, to a reciprocal promise to respect their present positions. The Italian press never misses an opportunity to recall this situation.

Giovanni Ansaldo, who is supposed to express the views held by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has devoted two front page columns of the Turin Gazetta del Popolo to a courteous, but firm, refutation of the expression "bottled up Italy," used by several British papers.

One article that stirred up considerable criticism appeared in la France Militaire, declaring that "the closing of the Suez Canal is like a sword of Damocles suspended over Italy, and capable of cutting all communications between the mother country and its colonies on the Red Sea. Such a measure, for these last, would amount to strangulation. Great Britain is the watchful Cerberus of this (Mediterranean) lake, all the keys of which, the Dardanelles included, she strongly holds." The French review concludes that "their incomparable positions and the unconquerable superiority of their fleets ensure to Britain and France the undisputable mastery of the Mediterranean."

The Rome Tribuna answers that "there are nations which, because of their function in Christian civilization and of the power at their disposal, will never be satisfied to be kept 'imprisoned.'" It goes on to say that "the comments made by France Militaire at the same time as it acknowledges that Italy's attitude has permitted the Mediterranean to keep free from the effects of the present conflict, appear not only untimely, but imprudent."

Virginio Gayda, in his semi-official Giornale d'Italia, said: "One should not talk of supremacy in the Mediterranean, but of balance of interests. This balance is the only just system, the only one which would not be one of permanent hostility. Europe no longer tolerates hegemonies, and Italy still less."

This statement does not imply an Italian policy of taking from the two democratic powers positions which they now hold. Signor Gayda says that "Italy recognizes the interests which Great Britain has created for herself in the Mediterranean as a passageway." But he adds: "Italy expects that the Democracies will acknowledge and duly respect Italy's vital interests in the Mediterranean." He recalls the terms of the gentlemen's agreement, to the effect that the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar should be a passageway open to Italy as well as to Great Britain.

Signor Ansaldo remarks that Italy, placed in the very middle of the Mediterranean, might "bottle up the bottle"—close the passage between Suez and Gibraltar at the point where it crosses the route from Sicily to Libya. This does not refer to any immediate intention, but is the natural reply of "the Italians, for whom," he says, "Suez and Gibraltar indicate a will to prevent this country's rise."

The expression of such feelings cannot be taken as that of a passing mood. There is a sort of Italian Monroe Doctrine for the Mediterranean, which was thus worded by Signor Ansaldo in the Leghorn Telegrafo: "Keep out of the Mediterranean and pre-Mediterranean area all the countries whose seat of power lays without the Mediterranean basin." Such a doctrine is not directed against France, which is a Mediterranean power, nor against Britain, whose interests in the Mediterranean have been fully acknowledged by Italy. It was primarily aimed at Soviet Russia, and proclaimed at a moment when the Balkans seemed on the verge of a Soviet invasion. It clearly warns Germany against any attempt in the direction of the Mediterranean, either east or west of Italy.

Italy may seem at times to be driven to side with the Allies. But she wants also security against the possibility of being "bottled up" in the Mediterranean. If the gentlemen's agreement is translated into terms of a great security for Italy, the Italians believe it would afford an acceptable formula for all parties concerned. So long as this is not done, Italian diplomacy throws out hints that neither Paris nor London will be able to rely on Rome's unconditional friendship.

Paderewski Fund to Aid Poles Sets $3,000,000 as U. S. Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—The Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief today is setting up committees throughout the United States to raise $3,000,000 for food and supplies to be shipped and distributed among the destitute Poles by American aides with German assent, obtained after long delay and negotiation. Plans to raise one third of the sum in Greater New York by June 15 were outlined to several hundred leaders of the local division headed by Col. William J. Donovan at the Ambassador Hotel here March 18.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has consented to act as a national vice-chairman of the fund, and in a elegram to Colonel Donovan voiced his pleasure in serving.

Colonel Donovan also read messages of support from former President Hoover, United States Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, and Robert Woods Bliss.

Mr. Hoover said: "Great masses of Polish people are rapidly approaching a catastrophe. . . . Any addition to their resources means that much further saving of human suffering."

Speakers included Count Herzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States; Baron Stefan de Ropp, Commissioner General of the Polish Pavilion at the World's Fair, and Walter Damrosch. Ali spoke with appreciation of Ignace Jan Paderewski, Polish pianist and statesman.

Count Potocki said American aid would hearten his people, who had fought for contemporary civilization.

Baron de Ropp, who recently returned here from Warsaw, gave an account of the "uncalled for hardships" visited on the Polish people by the Nazis.

Colonel Donovan said the collection of funds had been delayed pending permission by German authorities to allow relief ships through the blockade and American supervision of relief within Poland. Edgar J. Rhoads, of the American Friends' Service Committee, had successfully completed negotiations a week ago, he added, so that the drive could now proceed full force. Following German consent, Allied countries readily complied with all requests for cooperation, he said.

Colonel Donovan announced that groups in 20 cities already had rallied to the fund's appeal, and that Gen. Robert E. Wood, President of Sears, Roebuck & Company, had accepted a national vice-chairmanship.

Dr. Walter Damrosch, who conducted at Mr. Paderewski's American debut in Carnegie Hall, gave an account of their friendship, extending over 50 years. He recalled numerous instances of Mr. Paderewski's generosity in behalf of humanitarian causes, estimating that the pianist and patriot, now without personal resources, had given almost $3,000,000 in the course of his career to help others.

Soviet 'No Further Ambitions' Reply to Concern of Swedes

STOCKHOLM, March 19 (AP)—Concerned over the terms of the Russian-Finnish peace which provide for a Russian railway link with the Swedish border, Sweden has been given Moscow's assurances that the U. S. S. R. has no further territorial ambitions in Scandinavia.

Official Swedish sources, disclosing the assurances yesterday, failed to specify, however, whether they had been extended at Sweden's request or voluntarily.

Moscow was said to have promised that a present narrow guage section of the Trans-Finland line would not be altered to accommodate wide-guage Russian rolling stock.

The official interpretation of this assurance was that the completed road would be employed only for commercial purposes.

Swedes also said they were assured by failure of the peace treaty to mention the Aland Islands, stretching across the center of the Gulf of Bothnia. They took this silence to mean that Russia will not object to fortification of the islands by Sweden and Finland, and therefore has no further military ventures planned in Scandinavia.

In the past Russia has objected strenuously to proposed fortification of the islands.

Some observers said Russia's assurances would offset plans for a Norwegian-Swedish-Finnish defense alliance.

One Swedish observer said development of the proposed alliance was slowed down until Finland gives assurances that she can construct and maintain an adequate defense line along the new frontier established by cession of the Karelian Isthmus to Russia.

Meanwhile a Helsingfors dispatch to the Danish newspaper Berlingske Tidende said that the Finnish Government would resign immediately upon formal exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty with Soviet Russia.

It said Premier Risto Ryti would return to his post as head of the Finnish Central Bank, from which he assumed the Premiership Dec. 1.

The report was coupled with rumors that Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim might take a more prominent part in the Government.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is scheduled to meet in Moscow March 29 to approve the treaty, which the Finnish Diet ratified last Friday.

Finns in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 19 (AP) — A Finnish delegation bringing Finland's ratification of the Finnish-Russian peace treaty arrived by plane today from Stockholm.

Headed by Juhu Paasikivi, Finland's negotiator, the delegates were greeted by the Foreign Office Chief of Protocol, the Chief of the Baltic Affairs Department, and the Swedish Military Attaché.

It was believed they would confer at the Kremlin tonight.

Russia has not yet ratified the treaty giving important territorial and economic concessions to the Soviet Union.

'College Republicans' Part of G. O. P. Plan

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Republican National Committee disclosed that it was carrying its campaigning to the campus, enrolling students in "college Republicans of America" clubs.

Invitations to join have gone out from Chairman John Hamilton to students in about 800 colleges and universities. Members of the college units, Mr. Hamilton said, will be "given the opportunity to engage in active political work."

The work of the individual clubs, the Committee said, will be coordinated under the direction of a national executive commitee.

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Japanese Try to Boost South American Trade

Japan's renewed penetration of the Latin-American market daily assumes more sizable proportions. The United States finds itself caught in the tide between two of its basic policies. One is to curb Japan's imperialists by trade pressure, climaxed in recent voiding of the 1911 trade pact. The other policy is a desire to promote Latin-American good will. Yet this is complicated by difficulties of competing raw materials within the Americas. Since the Argentine trade pact foundered on that reef, Japan has rushed to fish in troubled waters. Two dispatches analyze Japan's aims. The first follows.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Darkest Africa is at least as familiar to most Far East residents as is South America. But steadily, the South American economic field grows larger in the eyes of the Orient's most dynamic and expanding nation—Japan.

Finding both political and racial barriers rising or already raised in almost every other direction, Japan looks intently upon a South America which is now a doubly tempting field of economic endeavor because of Europe's war and the stiffening attitude of the United States.

A "phenomenal rise in Japanese exports to comparatively new markets, such as the countries of Central and South America," is noted in the newest issue of the Japan-Manchukuo Year Book, a 1940 Japanese-edited publication of Tokyo in the English language.

Trade figures bear this out although it should be emphasized at the outset that there are two vital factors to remember in scanning such figures.

One is the fact that Japan's own war in China, progressing since the middle of 1937, has had peculiar results on its trade statistics. There are such factors as the necessary curtailment of export industries and the tendency to divert goods to newly occupied areas in China.

The other factor is the tendency for the value of the yen to decline, from being worth half an American dollar a few years ago to a present level of between a fifth and a quarter by the official rate. On the Shanghai open market the yen is only ten cents of an American dollar.

Trade Trends Scanned

Keeping these factors in view, let us glance for a moment at the total trade figures as between Japan and South America over the past several years. Exports run as follows: 1933, 30,379,000 yen; 1934, 61,457,000 yen; 1935, 73,362,000 yen; 1936, 68,761,000 yen; 1937—a boom year for both China and Japan during its first half before the hostilities began—109,519,000 yen; 1938, 60,151,000 yen.

At the time this article is prepared, figures for the whole of 1939 have not yet been completely tabulated, so a comparison is given for the first halves of 1938 and 1939. The figure for 1938 is 37,769,000 yen, and for 1939, 23,292,000 yen.

Before adding a word on the foregoing, the corresponding import figures may be added to complete the record: 1933, 12,872,000 yen; 1934, 23,692,000 yen; 1935, 42,908,000 yen; 1936, 112,190,000 yen; 1937, 162,611,000 yen; 1938, 91,235,000 yen; first halves of 1938 and 1939, respectively, 28,462,000 yen and 44,377,000 yen.

Two general trends will be noted in the above.

The first trend is that both exports to South America and imports from South America were moving up steadily and strongly to and including the year when the China "incident" began. After war began, trade fell off. The record in that respect is the same as Japan's experience in all other parts of the world where Japan has trade contacts. No country can fight a major war and keep its imports at peacetime levels no matter how desirable that might be from a foreign exchange point of view.

The second trend is that although initially Japan exported more to South America than was imported, since 1936 the South Americans have been gaining in the balance. This is part of Japan's general dilemma, from which Tokyo hopes somehow to be freed when the China affair has been settled and Japan can return to more normal economic courses than are possible in time of war.

Supplies From Japan

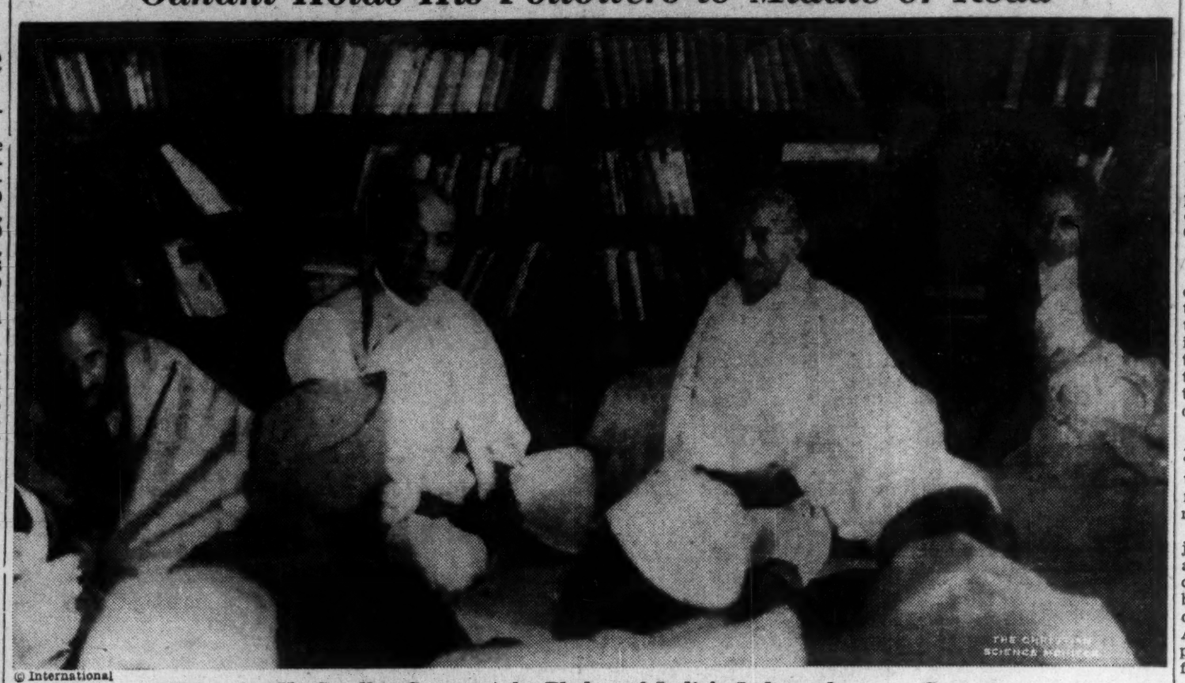
South America, Japanese economists feel, ought to play a vital part in redressing that balance, despite the record of the past few years, for South America needs a great many products of Japan and even the raw material exports from South America are actually in considerable degree only future Japan exports in disguise.

Here are some of the things which South America buys from Japan—silk and cotton tissues, potteries, buttons, rayon, various forms of machinery and toys. From South America Japan purchases such products as hides and skins, wool, and crude nitrate of soda. The leading customers of Japan in South America are Brazil (of which more when the emigration factor is touched upon), the Argentine and Chile. From the last two Japan makes most of its South American purchases.

To cite a few more figures, Japan in 1937 exported a total of 42,481,000 yen to the Argentine, 10,742,000 yen to Chile and 13,622,000 yen to Brazil. In 1938 the corresponding figures were 19,608,000 yen, 6,129,000 yen, and 5,317,000 yen. While the first halves of 1938 and 1939 show a sharp dropping-off with reference to the Argentine—13,187,000 yen and 2,076,000 yen—for Chile they were 3,283,000 yen and 4,212,000 yen. For Brazil they were 5,710,000 yen and 5,926,000 yen.

In other words for two important South American countries a turn of the tide is beginning to show itself in spite of war conditions which bear with constantly greater force upon Japan's industries.

Gandhi Holds His Followers to Middle of Road



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Mohandas K. Gandhi, Center, Asks Pledge of India's Independence at Congress

Bose Followers Oppose Compromise for India

RAMGARH, India, March 19 (AP)—Following the victory of the Gandhi forces of moderation in the All-India National Congress which meant delay in the proposed disobedience campaign, the extremist elements showed that they were ready to put up a strong fight under the former Congress President, Subhas Chandra Bose.

After the Congress Subjects Committee yesterday had adopted a resolution demanding complete independence for India and declaring that Indian freedom could not exist within the orbit of British imperialism, Mr. Bose today called a rump session of left-wing dissenters from the Gandhi program of compromise with Britain.

Opposes Compromise

In a field adjacent to the site of the plenary session of the regular Congress, Mr. Bose addressed followers as President of "the Anti-Compromise Congress," and denounced Mohandas K. Gandhi and "the right-wing high command" as sidetracking the Indian independence issue.

The Gandhi adherents had defeated motions to expedite the demand for independence over the veteran leader's insistence that native Indians must be disciplined to refrain from violence before a civil disobedience campaign is started.

"The problem of the hour," Mr. Bose said today, "is—Will India remain under the thumb of the right wing, or swing to the left once and for all?"

Meanwhile, the regular Congress was told by its President, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, that India had been drawn into the war without its consent and that while it could not endure the prospect of Naziism or Fascism, it was even more alert to the oppression of British imperialism.

India, he said, "must and will go forward" on a path of noncooperation until Britain permits it to frame its own constitution without intereference. The fundamental issue, he added, is the fact that Britain "does not accept the position that India has the right to self-determination."

Favors an Assembly

Admitting existence of a minorities problem, he proposed a constituent assembly as the best solution.

He expressed confidence in Mr. Gandhi's leadership but emphasized refusal "to see British imperialism triumphant and stronger."

Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy met recently but failed for the third time since the war started to compose their views on Indian demands for independence.

The Nationalist leader stood firm on the demands of his party for immediate consideration of independence; Lord Linlithgow reiterated Britain's stand to postpone final action until after the war.

Two days before their meeting Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the dominant Indian Congress Party, raised his voice in a demand that Britain include India's independence as one of its "war aims."

"The problem of Indian independence is not due to the European war although the rush of new events has accentuated the old problem," he declared

"India could co-operate in defending freedom and democracy provided the war aims were clearly stated. Imperialism must be abandoned if world freedom is sought. Therefore India has requested a declaration of war aims involving Indian independence with a constituent assembly to frame a constitution."

Mr. Gandhi argued in his conference with the Viceroy that Great Britain must extend to India the same democracy for which it professes to be fighting on the Western Front.

There has been some progress toward a better understanding, it is admitted, but thorny questions of method and form persist. The official Congress Party position is that clear-cut independence rather than dominion status belongs to India and that any new constitution after the war must be drafted by Indians themselves by means of a constituent assembly.

Germans Claim Big Toll In Raid on British Fleet

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that the German air raid on Scapa Flow March 16 was a failure.

Only one British warship received minor damage, and no capital ships suffered any damage whatsoever, he stated, adding that 121 German high explosive bombs and 500 incendiary bombs were dropped over an area of 100 square miles during the raid.

BERLIN, March 19 (AP)—Half of Britain's most powerful battleships "which represent the kernel of English Marine power," have been sunk or damaged by German submarines, mines and planes, the official German news agency, DNB, said yesterday in a resume of the war at sea.

DNB said that the heart of the British grand fleet consisted of 15 battleships, of which only the Nelson and Rodney and Hood are regarded as modern according to German standards.

Of these 15 vessels of the first line, the 29,000-ton Royal Oak was sunk by Capt. Lieut. Guenther Prien, who steered his submarine into Scapa Flow the night of Oct. 13, DNB stated.

Among those damaged and in a measure disabled, DNB listed the 42,100-ton battle cruiser Hood, the 33,950-ton battleship Nelson, the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse, and the 31,000-ton battleship Barham.

It was stated that some of these vessels, after being repaired, might have been struck again in an air attack on Scapa Flow March 16, but DNB contended it was conservative to assume that "half of the heart of the British fleet" had been disabled. In addition, DNB said, numerous minor vessels had been destroyed or damaged.

9 Vessels Lost

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that nine British and neutral ships were lost by enemy action in the week ended March 17 at midnight. Tonnage totaled 23,992.

Most of the casualties were listed as due to "illegal" mines, with only four ships sunk by German submarines since Feb. 24.

The opinion was expressed that submarines which have escaped destruction have been recalled temporarily.

The week's losses were described as three British ships, totaling 5,449 tons; two French, 3,172 tons; and four neutrals, 15,321 tons, none in convoy.

One source said the Admiralty's weekly list of allied and neutral merchant shipping losses "is the British answer to fantastic and untrue statements of British losses constantly being made by the enemy very often in order to obtain information."

An Admiralty source said the weekly average for 28 weeks of the war was 12 ships totaling 42,000 tons.

Shipping losses listed for the past week disclosed the mining of the 3,137-ton French ship Capitaine Augustin off the southeast coast of Britain March 17, with two crewmen killed. A score of survivors was rescued, several being injured.

Yesterday an empty Italian collier, the 4,853-ton Tina Primo, was sunk off England's southeast coast by an explosion.

The Tina Primo, returning to Italy from Rotterdam, was one of the Italian ships whose traffic in German coal was stopped by a British-Italian agreement.

All but one member of the crew was saved.

Accounts Conflict

By the Associated Press

Britain's claims regarding damage to its marine fleet contrast strikingly with German reports appearing in DNB, official German news agency, yesterday.

The British announcement on the German bombing raid on the base at Scapa Flow declared that only one battleship had been slightly damaged. The ship was not identified by the British.

On Feb. 27, the British First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, announced to the House of Commons that the flagship Nelson and the Barham were almost ready for action again after being damaged in December by enemy action.

Mr. Churchill asserted that apart from the Royal Oak, the aircraft carrier Courageous, the Nelson, and the Barham, no other large warships had been sunk or damaged since the outbreak of the war. The Courageous was torpedoed and sunk Sept. 18 with 515 fatalities.

The Admiralty head then predicted an intensification of German efforts to break the British sea stranglehold and announced five new battleships, the 35,000-ton King George V, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Jellicoe, and the Beatty, would join the fleet soon.

Captain Lieutenant Prien, given a hero's ovation in Berlin, was credited with sinking a British crusier of the 9,850-ton London class. The British denied the sinking and also denied Captain Prien's claim that he damaged the Repulse in Scapa Flow.

Ship Policy Upheld

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The House of Commons after hearing a Government spokesman assert that Britain expected to build more ship tonnage than the Germans sink, yesterday voted down a Labor motion to censure the conduct of the Shipping Ministry, 266 to 99.

In the debate the importance of the United States and other maritime neutrals in the shipping situation was stressed by Mr. J. H. Hall, Laborite, who pointed out that "directly or indirectly, no fewer than 7,364 vessels were employed by the United States in making contributions to the Allied cause in 1918."

United States vessels are forbidden by the Neutrality Act from bringing cargoes to Britain.

Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, who asked the censure vote, contended that the effective cargo carrying tonnage of the British merchant marine is only about 10,000,000 tons instead of the 18,000,000 tons which the British First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, claims.

N. J. Milk Price Cut Object of Hearings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 19—Hearings will be held next week on proposals to reduce the prices of New Jersey milk, both wholesale and retail, to conform with increased production during the spring and early-summer months.

The State Milk Control Board has been urged to drop both Grade A and Grade B one cent a quart, effective on May 1. Two hearings will be held here, one March 28 for North Jersey and the other March 29 for South Jersey. Producers, consumers and retailers will attend.

Cromwell Asks What Gain If Nazis Win

TORONTO, March 19 (AP) — James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, expressed belief today that "the life, the liberty, and the very safety" of neutrals was at stake in the European war and posed the question of what outlook faced the world if Germany won.

Allies Note Threat

Mr. Cromwell asked what kind of rule was being applied in countries which had been placed under the German "Lebensraum" (living space) plan of extension. "Did the Austrians, Czechoslovakians, or the Poles have a voice in the determination of their present form of government?" he asked.

Mr. Cromwell said that if the Allies won the war he could see "no threat to the well-being, to the peace, or to the social and economic order of the neutral democracies, be they large or small."

Mr. Cromwell, speaking before a joint meeting of the Canadian Club and the Empire Club, replied to comment he said had been evoked by a statement he made in Val d'Or, Quebec, recently, that the Allies were fighting for the perpetuation of individual liberty and freedom.

When a diplomatic-citizen sees approaching a force which frankly seeks to destroy institutions and the social and economic order upon which the Government of his nation is founded, it is his duty "to tell his fellow citizens what he sees," Mr. Cromwell said. He added:

". . . Upon this interpretation of my duties as a diplomat I am content to risk my official head."

Mr. Cromwell said that he was at a loss to understand how any intelligent citizen of any neutral democracy could state with conviction that he has no interest in the outcome of the war, or that there are no issues at stake which can affect him.

"To me," he said, "it is only too apparent that the life, the liberty, the livelihood, and the very safety of this same neutral citizen may be dependent upon the outcome of the present war. Whether he recognizes the fact or not, his future and the future of his children's children are in all probability now at stake."

Of his Val d'Or remarks Mr. Cromwell said:

"Perhaps comment was occasioned because the diplomatic representative of a neutral nation expressed an opinion concerning the war aims of a belligerent power. Perhaps some people were surprised because they feel that the utterance of a diplomat should be confined to platitudinous pleasantries.

"Certainly that is the feeling of many of my countrymen—indeed some of my very distinguished countrymen who, it would seem, believe the fulfillment of the handwriting on the wall can be avoided by pretending the handwriting is not there.

Duty to Take a Stand

"Well, that is not my idea of the functions of a diplomat. To me a diplomat is still a citizen. The duty of every citizen is to uphold and defend the institutions and the social and economic order upon which the Government of his Nation is founded."

Mr. Cromwell said that the reason his Val d'Or statement of opinion was considered so significant was because "certain short-sighted and cynicaly-minded groups in the United States" declare there is in actual fact little to choose between one belligerent and another.

"How easy it is," he said, "for unthinking people to proclaim that what happens in Europe is no concern of theirs and to pretend the dangers that threaten their future safety do not exist. How easy it is to shut one's eyes and thus seek to avoid the horrid sight of the bloody and seething world revolution which threatens to overwhelm us all.'

Britain Imposes License System On Food Imports

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—A new Government order issued yesterday requiring licenses for the importation of all foodstuffs is expected to affect about $10,000,000 worth of United States imports yearly.

The prohibition will apply to $5,000,000 worth of oranges annually. Orange imports previously were exempted from the license regulation on fresh fruit.

Also affected will be about $2,000,000 yearly imports of bladders, casings and sausage skins as well as other products.

The object of the new licensing regulation, the Food Ministry said, was to make the Ministry's food control complete, to conserve Britain's supply of United States dollars and shipping space.

Scrap Ship Floated

TOKYO, March 19 (AP) — The United States freighter Cripple Creek, which went aground near the Japanese naval base of Yokosuka, off the entrance to Tokyo Bay, was refloated today.

After examination by gendarmes, she was to sail for Osaka tonight.

The 6,320-ton Cripple Creek was bound from San Pedro, Calif., with scrap iron.

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Washington: War? Oh, That!

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Gauged by the volume of official State Department dispatches, the European War has slowed down almost to the routine stage.

The tumultuous excitement of the first few weeks has subsided, and barring a spring offensive, the foreign affairs branch of the Government has adjusted itself to deal in calmness with a possible long conflict.

When the seventh month of the war started March 1, the volume of incoming and outgoing diplomatic dispatches at the State Department was less than half that of September.

In that hectic opening month 1,007,953 code words tumbled into the State Department. By February the total had shrunk to 479,394.

The decline was gradual. October brought 701,386 code words, November 665,283, December 659,655, and January 521,016. Even the outbreak of the Russo-Finnish conflict failed to arrest the downward trend.

Officials are now able to look toward the future with less necessity for requesting information or giving instructions. In the first month, hundreds of cables had to be sent on behalf of Americans caught abroad by hostilities.

The war has had only slight effect on the rapidity of diplomatic dispatches, which are not subject to censorship. In the first few days cables were so jammed that some delay was experienced but transmission has improved.

As soon as Britain entered the conflict, the cable from Germany was cut. Messages from the American Embassy in Berlin now come via Italy. Radio also is used to transmit many dispatches from Europe.

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Clash in Diet

TOKYO, March 19 (AP)—A fist fight occurred in the Lower House of the Japanese Diet today in a new quarrel over the Asama Maru case.

A member of the Social Mass Party questioned Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita about the incident in which a British warship removed 21 German pasengers from the Japanese steamer Jan. 21.

Speaker Shoju Koyama ruled that the Foreign Minister need not reply. The questioner rushed to the rostrum and demanded an answer, but Mr. Koyama still refused. Social Mass members surrounded and began to manhandle the Speaker, whose Minseito Party colleagues sprang to his defense, and the melee ensued.

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Anglo-Spanish Trade Renewed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 19 — Normal trading relations between Spain and Britain are operating from today, following yesterday's signing at Madrid of the new trade pact between the two countries.

Britain agreed to advance Spain £2,000,000 under the treaty, the House of Commons was told.

The new agreement which follows four months of negotiations is not merely one of the special war arrangements concluded by Britain with other countries, but marks re-establishment of trading relations as existing before the outbreak of the Spanish civil war.

Provision is made for restoration of Britain's right to access to raw materials in that country which had been developed by British enterprise and capital. Important among these enterprises are the copper mines of Rio Tinto and Bilbao iron ore.

It is impossible to judge the treaty aright until the full text is available, but some well-informed circles today maintain that "Spain has recognized a certain community of interest between itself and the countries of the sterling area," a condition which may well have far-reaching consequences later.

Britain also hopes that following this new agreement permission for British trans-Atlantic airplanes to fly over Spanish territory on the way to Lisbon will now be granted.

Swiss Pact Signed

MADRID, March 18 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Ministry has announced the conclusion of a trade agreement with Switzerland, effective April 1.

Official sources refused comment on reports that the British-Spanish agreement gives Britain its long-sought permit to operate a London-Lisbon air line—to connect with Clipper planes from the United States—across Spain.

Talks on Catholics' Welfare

VATICAN CITY, March 19 (AP)—Germany and the Vatican are negotiating an arrangement to safeguard the interests of Roman Catholics in territories annexed by Germany, a reliable Vatican source said today.

The informant said the negotiations were being conducted in Berlin by Monsignor Cesare Orsenigo, Papal Nuncio to the German Government.

Pope Pius was believed to have discussed the matter with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop when he was received in audience here March 11.

The conversations are expected to result in a temporary working agreement, regulating freedom of worship, religious teaching in schools, the status of ecclesiastical seminaries, and theological faculties in universities, and state financial support of parochial institutions.

The agreement would apply to Austria, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and the German-occupied part of Poland.

No New Concordat

BERLIN, March 19 (AP)—Activities of the Roman Catholic Church in areas recently occupied by Germany and particularly in the regions of Poland where the Germans are in control continue without interruption, it was said in informed circles today. This assertion was made in comment on reports that the Papal Nuncio to Berlin, Monsignor Césare Orsenigo, is negotiating an accord to protect Roman Catholic interests.

The view here is that no new concordat is required by the circumstances. It was explained that the present concordat is an agreement between the Vatican and a State and that any existing concordat merely becomes more extensive in territorial application if the State becomes larger.

Clarification to cover specific issues, however, was regarded as likely.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

A Remodelled Apartment—Book Shelves In All Rooms

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

China Club Studies Faïence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With more than 50 gaily colored specimens of the ware to illustrate her talk, Miss Amy Pleadwell gave a comprehensive account of the many French faïence factories and their products, at the February meeting of the China Students' Club. This ware, which is a variety of glazed pottery, is much less familiar to the average collector than either porcelain or the well-known English Staffordshire.

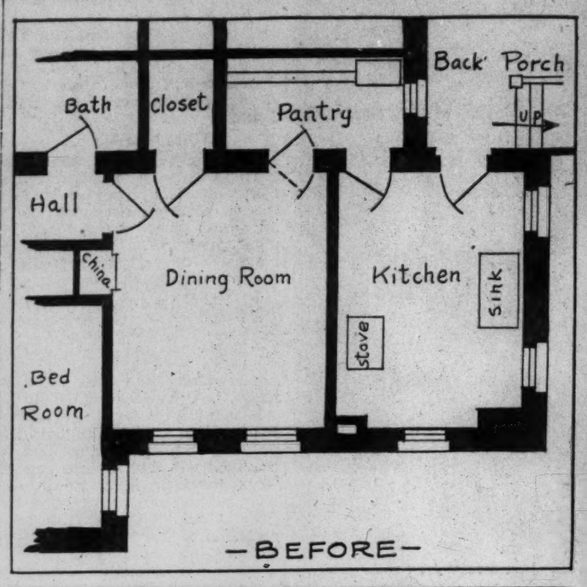
The glaze covering this pottery is an opaque tin enamel which was known to the Italians as early as 1450. But lacking the patronage of the wealthy, which had made the Italian manufactories so successful, faïence making was not introduced into France until after 1600. It may be divided into two distinct periods. During the first, the ware was decorated on unbaked enamel; in the second, decorations were painted on already baked enamel.

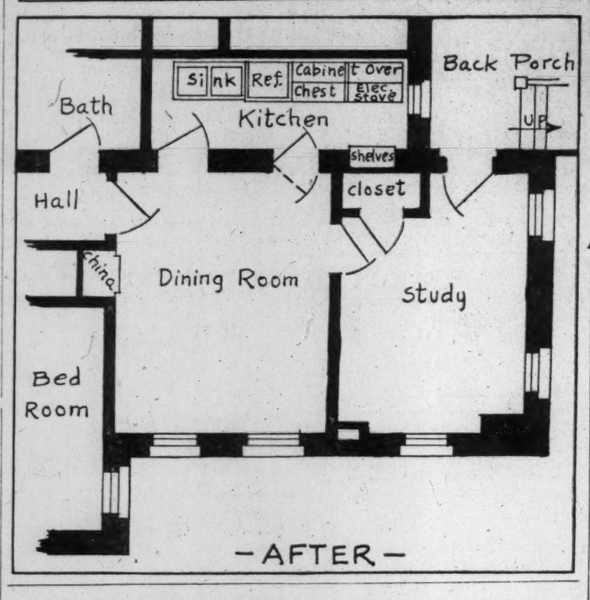
The earlier was the true faïence, and for more than a century France had no rival in this field. Nevers, Rouen, and Moustiers were the chief centers of its production, and their products were so different as to be called styles—of Rouen, or Nevers, or Moustiers.

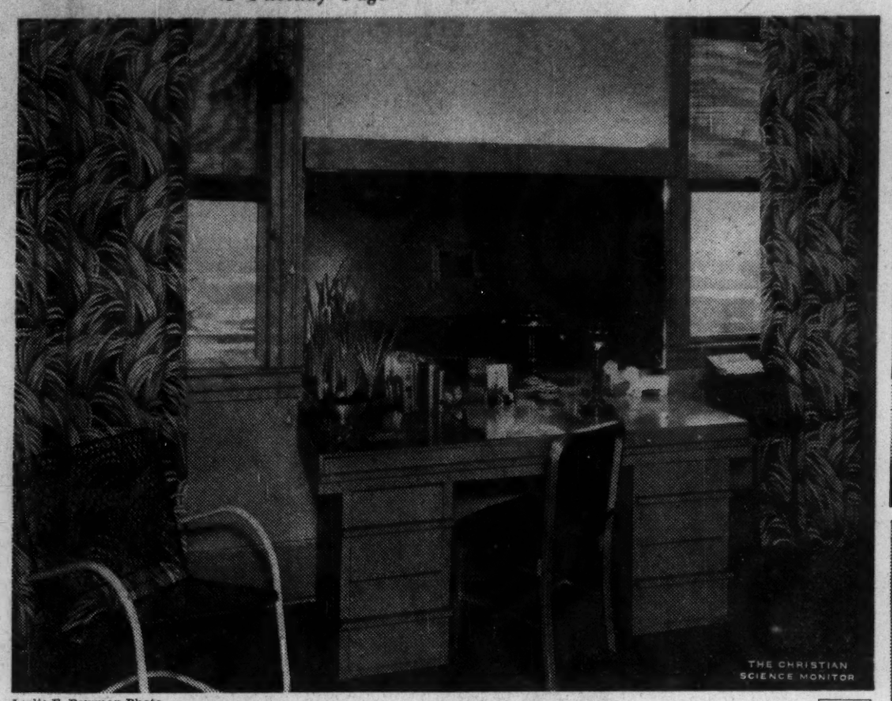
That made at Nevers is noted for its beautiful blue glaze, on which flowers, birds, and even figures in the oriental style stand out in white. This was imitated unsuccessfully by several French and foreign potters who were never able to equal its blue. The Nevers potters borrowed a few designs from Chinese porcelain, which they copied with the greatest freedom. Even though combined on the same piece with Italian decorations, the beautiful blue glaze is invariably of the same wonderful tone. But standards declined, and in the late 1700's the potters of Nevers produced only a heavy and common ware with very ordinary decorations.

The old Norman city of Rouen produced far more beautiful faïence, particularly in 1700-1750. It is thought that the art of faïence making was brought to the city by Nevers potters. Then those splendid faïence services were manufactured, with rich blue decorations and coats of arms in the center or on the border. Examples with a blue Persian blue ground, on which flowers and insects stand out in white or yellow, polychrome patterns were popular.

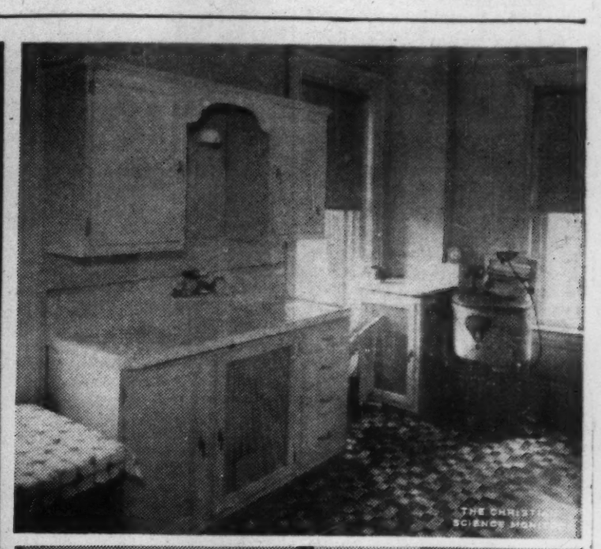
Far up in the Basse-Alpes was formerly the third most important faïence-making town in France, Moustiers. It supplied the towns of southern France with a faïence remarkable for its milky white enamel, delicately colored. Many of the decorations represent hunting scenes, with an intense blue predominating. Others called "grotesques" were composed of caricatures and rather ridiculous figures in green and yellow. **M. M. S.**

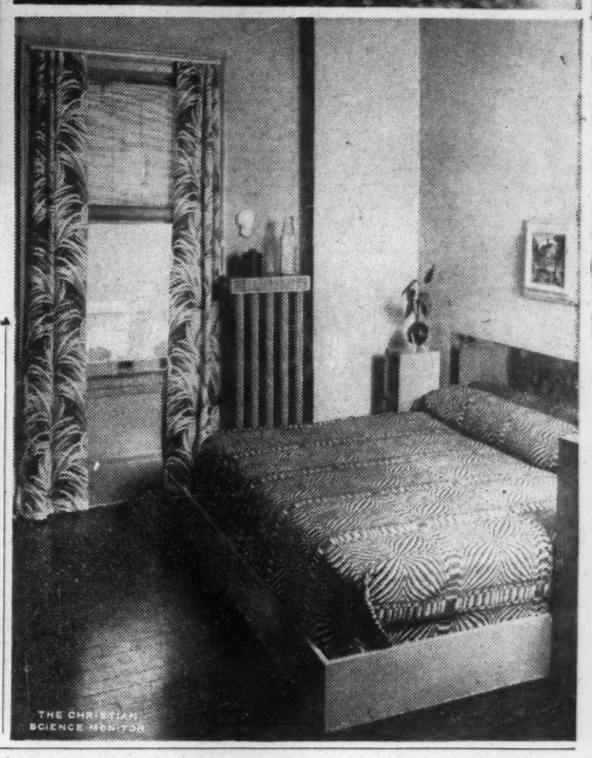






Leslie E. Bowman Photo





In a city apartment house, the large kitchen was on a sunny corner, and from it there was a wide view across the Connecticut River and the country beyond. At right top is a view of that room before it was remodeled for a studio, as described in the adjoining article. In this change the sink was replaced by a desk with a mirror back of it, and there was still space for the double bed shown at the lower right.

The "Before" and "After" plans at the left show how an adequate kitchen was made from the old pantry and a closet.

Correcting a 60-Years-Old Mistake

By Florence Thompson Howe
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Springfield, Mass.

The kitchen was the sunniest, airiest room in our top-floor apartment, commanding a view of the Connecticut River and beyond. We wanted it for a study, so we moved everything into the butler's pantry and adjoining store-room and began to paint.

Walls, wood-trim and such built-in furniture as our local carpenter made to our designs, were painted a soft gray-green, about the color of the back of a sage leaf. Bamboo blinds at the three windows and one outside door were sprayed the same low-key color. (It had to be low key to sop up light in this very sunny work-room.) The floor was done in black, then varnished and waxed; the ceiling, a pale sky-blue.

Desk in Place of Sink

Where the kitchen sink had stood we placed a built-in desk topped with a mirror, filling the wall space between the windows and carrying the old sink-light wiring through a cove above the mirror to get indirect lighting.

On the opposite side of the room where once the kitchen stove had functioned, we placed the bed. A bed spring and inner-spring mattress, let down inside a low frame resting directly on the floor, was pushed "the long way" against the wall, with simple box shelves at either end for lamps, books and flowers. Though the bed was made up in the usual way for sleeping, the pillows (three, instead of two) were rolled and placed along the wall-side to form a bolster. Then the whole was covered with an old indigo, blue-and-white hand-woven spread or coverlet, in Sunrise pattern. The coverlet, drawn taut and tucked tailored fashion into the frame on all sides, gave the whole affair the look of a wide couch or day-bed.

To protect the wall and give finish to the set, we backed the bolster with a bed-length strip of Ludlite, stainless-steel sheet mounted on fabric (you buy it by the yard) cemented to the wall to a height of twenty-seven inches. This metal dado not only protects the wall when we flop down to read or talk, but serves as a decorative balance for the mirror opposite, also it pulls bed and end-shelves together into a unit. Curiously enough, the indigo blue hand-woven coverlet, though made on a Vermont farm in the early 1800's, is very modern in design and texture.

There is more or less of a monotone effect of walls, wood trim, desk, bed-frame, end-shelves and filing-cabinet all in gray-green. This we stepped up a bit with accents of indigo-blue and white, picked up from the coverlet, using blue glass for ivy and water-plants, an old white ironstone bowl for Sansevieria, and blue metal chairs of modern design with streamline white frames. A work-table in the gray-green is on rubber wheels and covered on the top with the stainless steel which is easily cleaned by simply wiping off with denatured alcohol. This is useful for an informal breakfast or luncheon or for games; and with an aluminum desk chair air-cushioned in black pigskin, and the inevitable typewriter-stand, completes the furnishings.

Window Draperies Lend Gaiety

The only drama in this inexpensive scheme of decoration, was achieved by means of the window treatments. A highly provocative modern fabric with a hand-woven look, in a design not unlike the long, graceful swaths you get in finger-painting, was made floor-length, lined, and hung on traverse rods to be drawn against too ardent sunlight. The fabric pattern is in greys and whites on an indigo blue ground. The life and movement in the pattern and the excellent texture of the cloth are particularly satisfying and functional as used here, although the fabric was inexpensive.

But what did we do about a kitchen? Well, we persuaded our forward-looking landlord to throw butler's pantry and adjoining store-room together by the removal of a partition. The door from former kitchen to butler's pantry was blocked, giving us open shelves in the new kitchen and a clothes-closet on the study-side. Then the study, with mirror desk as dresser, could be used for a guest-room in an emergency.

Throwing butler's pantry and store-room together gave us a kitchen space about 6x15 feet, with a window at one end and two service doors on the side, opening into the dining-room. Electric range, work cabinet, refrigerator and double sink were fitted in cheek-by-jowl along opposite wall, with storage cabinets on the wall above.

The all-electric kitchen is in gleaming white, accented with bright red and brilliantly lighted, and the floor is covered in hunter's green linoleum. There is not an inch of waste space in the new kitchen; it is convenient, clubby, and gay as a red geranium in a painted flower pot. And we have our study!

Exhibitions In New York

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street, is showing through April 21 silhouettes and profile portraits.

The Museum of the City of New York, Fifth Avenue at 104th Street, has organized an exhibit of drawings, prints, watercolors and photographs illustrative of Nineteenth Century New York Gothic. It will continue through the summer.

The New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, is showing until Aug. 31, two exhibitions. One is called the Press in America and commemorates the five hundredth anniversary of printing; the other is a collection of toys and dolls from the 1700's and 1800's.

The new Temple Galleries, at 2 East 34th Street, offers the public, through April 13, an opportunity to view some curious sculptures in a new technic devised by a welder, Floyd F. Nichols. Mr. Nichols creates his figures from gold, steel, nickel, bronze and copper, with an oxyacetylene torch.

Pottery Marks

Bennington marks appear most frequently for the well-known Vermont pottery produced these utilitarian articles in great quantity. Bennington stoneware is superior from a technical standpoint, and smaller potteries had difficulty competing with it. The earlier ware from Bennington is highly desirable in every respect. I have in mind a particular jug of delightful yellowy-brown color. It is a pot-bellied affair of satisfying contour, and is embellished in dark blue with a floral motive, inspired possibly by the day lily. This decoration is applied with so much dash and verve, and is so well suited to the jug, that the resulting effect is wholly harmonious.

Many such pots are still in existence today. Unless, however, they are preserved by loving hands, they will soon be doomed to extermination, as all our earliest redware has been. It is to be hoped that no good stoneware will be allowed to hide its charms in the attic or the barn!

Providing for Books in Every Room

Many attractive and practical ways to provide for books in the home—even in the bathroom—are described and pictured in the forthcoming small volume, "I Have a Book," by George W. Stewart and Eleanor Warren Stewart. We are privileged to print a few extracts from it, with some typical illustrations. So far as we are aware, this is the first work on the subject.

Some people have great rooms devoted to books, rooms justifying the appellation of library. Others have smaller, simpler book-rooms planned to accommodate their collections and accumulations. Still others, lacking an entire room to devote to books, find space for them in every room of the house. This is a plan so happy that it can well be emulated by everyone, for the warmth and livable quality books give to any room. Their varied colors are as decorative as their presence is companionable.

A glowing fireplace will kindle a quiet reminiscent mood in us, but shelves of books in a room will respond to any mood we bring to them. A visitor to such a room scans the titles ranged before him with a sense of adventure. For a shelf of books can circumnavigate the world, can scale the heights and plumb the depths of human experience. He takes a book from the shelf and starts to read it. He is at that moment at home in that room.

Fortunately, the costs have been so lowered in recent years, compared with other commodities of enduring pleasure and benefit, that everyone can afford to own books and have them in his home. We can have them where we can handle, read and reread them. They have become more diversified every year to fit every mood of the reader and every interest. It is sensible then to keep them where we are most apt to want them.

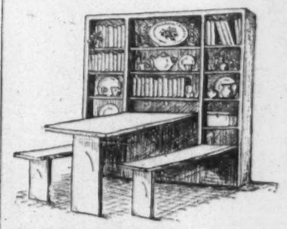
What Victorian generations decried as the indulgence of a sluggard, has become in our day a kind of ritual of the bookish élite. The oft quoted statement, "I could not lay the book down," so dear to the hearts of publishers, suggests not only a good book at hand but a well entrenched habit of reading in bed. The innocent sense of luxury that a daring few once derived from this habit, has steadily included a whole class of readers. They retire to their own rooms, doff their clothes, and in shorts or pajamas enter the freest state it is man's privilege to know—the commonwealth of books.

A book table beside the bed is a friendly invitation to indulge this habit. In its most convenient form it has a shelf for books directly under the top, which itself, is left free to hold a good reading lamp and your book when you want to lay it down. This same kind of table is suitable, of course, in your living room, in pairs at the side of a fireplace, or beside a comfortable chair. It will hold from eight to fifteen books.

So many bedrooms need all their large wall spaces for the essential chests and beds. But even the little ones usually have space for a hanging shelf. Whether a simple style of pine or Sheraton mahogany best suits your room and its furnishings, you will find a hanging shelf an attractive and convenient means of accommodating from thirty to forty small volumes. Or you may choose for their added charm to let a potted vine and figurine share the space.

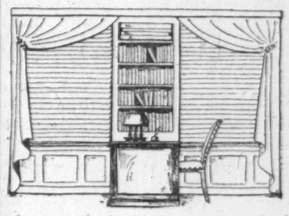
Plain shelves supported by brackets are pleasant along a wall or in a corner. Their very simplicity makes them equally satisfactory in many rooms. In a quaint little provincial room they too may go quaint, with a ruffled-checkered valance against dark-stained wood. Or, they may be painted unobtrusively to match the woodwork or the wall, or become "contemporary" with shiny lacquer or soft blonde finishes. They may be a short two or three feet, or extend the length of a wall, singly or in groups, adapting themselves to your space and book needs. Both the simple hanging shelves and the bracket shelves can be constructed by the hobby craftsman.

Double duty can be done by a breakfast room or a breakfast unit in a kitchen, using it as kitchen office or as a study for child or adult. The built-in unit illustrated is one designer's way of saving space. The table and benches fold up into the cabinet. And books, too important to be ignored even in space-saving construction, are given ample room on the shelves



for ready use. Here a child can sit at the table with dictionary and other reference books near by and do his home-work. And his mother can keep her homemaking manuals here, as a carpenter keeps his hammers and saws in his kit, within reach where she most needs them. She can spread out her books and the school child his papers on the table out of everyone's way.

A common problem is two windows placed so near together that to treat each with draperies would smother the wall with fabric. But the space between is too large and uninteresting to be ignored. With bookshelves built to fill the awkward space, and generous single



draperies at each window, and a valance board across the top, you can tie the three areas into one unit. A table equipped with writing materials, or a desk in front of the bookshelves makes this an eminently usable part of the room. Or a sofa, extending the width of the enlarged unit, offers a desirable place to read, with good light and a supply of books at hand.

A great advantage of unit furniture is its flexibility. It can be arranged in many different ways to suit your momentary requirements and can be rearranged to fit a new set of circumstances in another apartment. The desk-bookcase-chest group makes an

attractive wall piece in a small apartment, but they look equally well in two's or singly in another environment.

A whole room used for books suggests using every wall for bookshelves. But often the variety of an occasional wall space is worth sacrificing a few shelves. Just as in a pine-paneled room a bit of whitewashed wall contrasts pleasantly in color and texture with the wood and gives accent to it, so the appearance of your books is enhanced when their color and texture and the subtle pattern of their bindings is contrasted with a plain or paneled wall area.

In any event, have a plan for your book-room and build and furnish to that plan. It will not only save you money, it will result in a room that has unity of design, proportion, fitness and charm. In a house of many inviting rooms I have never seen the visitor who did not settle down in a well designed book-room and express his joy in that room above all others. Its quality is rarely equaled by other rooms. Is it the physical evidence of books and the structural design of shelves? I think it is that. But I think it is also the unformed thought that humor and learning, beauty and human kindness, await our attention in the company of authors that surround us.

Nothing shortens the Winter quite so effectively as the flowers that bloom *before* Spring. These lovely blossoms—delicately colored, fleetingly fragrant—banish Winter's bleakness. Florists advertised in The Christian Science Monitor can probably supply you today with your favorites.

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Tulip Time Nears In Michigan Area

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It soon will be tulip time in Holland, Mich. May 18 to 25 has been set for the week of festivities and for days folks in Holland have been preparing for this annual floral fete.

The first sign of Tulip time is when Albertus Klinge, the venerable shoemaker, starts stepping up his production. Already the vanguard of the 300 "klompen" dancers are making their calls to pick out shoes to replace the outgrown or worn out shoes that they used in the wooden shoe dances last year. For some 70 years Albertus Klinge has been on the job of making wooden shoes, both in the Netherlands and in this country. He has turned out an estimated 125,000 pairs.

Rehearsals for the dances at Tulip time have been going on all winter in the High School gymnasium. When the warmer weather comes the dancers will move out-of-doors to put on the finishing touches. The dance is held over an area stretching a quarter of a mile and is accomplished without the accompaniment of music.

Du Saar

Tulip Time

A scene in Holland, Mich., when blossoms are at their best

Two weeks in Mexico, with almost a week in the capital plus sightseeing tours and the round-trip transportation from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City via the Pan American Highway, should not cost more than $30 a person for motorists, according to figures released by Mexican officials. The figures are exclusive of purchases of gifts, but include oil and gas, hotel accommodations, food, and the services of a chauffeur-guide. The chart worked out is as follows, for two persons:

First Day	
Leave Laredo and arrive Monterrey	
Driving time three hours	Pesos
Cost of gas and oil	8.00
Lunch, dinner, and hotel	14.00
Second Day	
Arrive in Tamazunchale	
Driving time nine hours	
Gas and oil	20.00
Breakfast, lunch, dinner, and hotel	17.00
Third Day	
Arrive Mexico City	
Driving time six hours	
Gas and oil	13.00
Breakfast, lunch, dinner, and hotel	17.00
Six-Day Stopover	
Meals and hotel	102.00
City sightseeing; side trips, gas and oil	30.00
Chauffeur-Guide, two days	30.00
Final Three Days	
Return to Laredo same as first three	89.00
Total	Pesos 340.00
or	$57.79

An unobstructed view of Georgia's Tallulah Gorge soon will be available to motorists touring Federal Highway No. 23 from Clayton to Cornelia. A 165-foot high bridge, 500 feet long and 24 feet wide has been built over the gorge and will be opened to regular traffic early in May. Every year a large number of tourists drive into this region to visit Tallulah Falls. This fall has a drop higher than that of Niagara.

An all-expense tour to Ste. Agathe, Quebec, in Canada's Laurentian mountains during Easter week has been announced by the Canadian Pacific Railroad in cooperation with the George Kronengold Travel Service. The tour, which is for coach passengers only, leaves New York on Friday, March 22. The cost, $50.50, covers round-trip coach transportation, hotel accommodations and meals at Ste. Agathe Chalet, special entertainment at the hotel, and an all-day ski-outing to the hills 69-70 and nearby St. Sauveur.

A drastic reduction of fares to South America has been announced by the Chilean Line (Compania Sud Americaca de Vapores) through its U. S. agents. Many of the fares will be reduced as much as 37 per cent. With regular departures from New York, the Chilean Line's three modern motorliners, the Aconcagua, Copiapo, and Imperial, sail directly to the west coast of South America visiting Cristobal, Guayaquil, Callo, Arica, Antofagasta, and Valparaiso.

Diesel-electric locomotives, capable of speeds up to 117 miles an hour, are being placed on main line passenger trains of the Burlington Route. Two of the new Diesels already are in service and have proved themselves easily able to maintain fastest steam train schedules with as many as 19 conventional-type passenger cars between Chicago and Lincoln.

U. S. Wildlife Agency Urged By Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Establishment of a federal wildlife agency similar to the agricultural extension service with facilities to speed conservation information to the nation's farmers was proposed to the fifth annual North American Wildlife Conference here by Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

"A way must be found," he told 1,500 delegates to the conference, "to encourage private land owners to consider the needs of wildlife when they plan their land use programs, and we must continue to educate the public to the idea that wildlife can be produced on a sustained yield basis if properly managed."

Progress in Federal aid for wildlife restoration undertaken with funds from excise taxes on arms and ammunition, a plan initiated by Jay "Ding" Darling, the cartoonist, was reported to the conference by Albert M. Day, of the bureau.

States, Mr. Day said, have submitted applications for 2,332 projects, 180 of which have been approved by the bureau. included in projects underway are improvements of sanctuary lands in various states, trapping and removal of beavers to mountain streams in the west; transporting antelope to depleted ranges in Texas and New Mexico, and purchase of additional land for wildlife propagation.

A prediction that an amended bill now before the Senate to combat stream pollution on a nation-wide scale will soon become law was made by Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, father of the measure in the House.

"The amended Barkley bill," Mr. Mundt told the conference, "marks the first time Congress has declared pollution to be contrary to public policy. The bill defines pollution as a public and common nuisance. It is a great victory for the cause of conservation."

Hoyes Lloyd, Superintendent of Wildlife Protection in the National parks of Canada, brought word to the conference that wartime retrenchment, while prohibiting new steps in Canadian wildlife management, would not be allowed to interfere with advances already gained.

Mrs. Martin Johnson, well known explorer, was named Honorary Chairman of the National Wildlife Restoration Week, March 17 to 23. She will aid the conference in raising funds for wildlife protection through the sale of conservation stamps.

Charles H. Taylor, Assistant Director of the CCC, told the conference of work being done in 34 game refuges operated by the biological survey in 25 States.

Denying that the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries favors commercial interests, Charles E. Jackson, Acting Commissioner, declared, "the Bureau of Fisheries is not commercial fish-minded, it is not game fish-minded, but it is fish conservation-minded, and the term conservation, in our definition, means wise utilization, whether it be for recreation or food uses."

Starting a Garden in Seed Flats

By now enthusiastic gardeners probably have felt the perennial urge to plant seeds in seed flats. Perhaps you already are surveying lusty plants and wondering how soon you can set them out in the garden. For some of you the trick is to hold back long enough your urge to plant seeds. The last killing frost hits northern New England on the average early in May. Consult an agricultural zone map as to frost lines for your own region or ask your state or regional department of agriculture. This will help you decide when your flats can be started. Two or more sets of plantings is a good idea.

The standard size flat is usually 14 by 20 inches, and 4 inches deep. Any sturdy box about that depth will do. Remember that it will be wet, so tie or wire it to keep it from collapsing. If your box is water-tight, bore small holes in the bottom for drainage. Several such boxes on a large tray can be cared for at once, the number depending on your available window space for daytime sunning.

Soil should be put through a sieve. Florists' potting soil is the best, or garden loam about half sand, coarse at the bottom of the box. Spagnum moss sometimes is used for a bottom layer.

Seeds may be broadcast, one variety or more to a flat, or sowed in rows, the rows or section of each flat marked. If the seeds are tiny, mix them with fine sand to make sowing easier. Petunias, ageratum, zinnias, marigolds, snapdragon, cosmos, almost any of the annuals that you wish to bring to bloom for a longer garden season, can be raised to advantage in flats. Single dahlias will bloom by midsummer the first season if given a head start in this way.

Dampening the Soil

After planting, lower the box into a pan of water to soak the soil without dislodging the seeds. A wet blanket of newspaper may be placed over the soil to keep it from drying out. The box should be set in a warm dark place until the seeds sprout.

As soon as the seeds sprout give the seedlings plenty of daylight, tempered air, and sunshine, but don't let them dry out. A pane of glass over the flat at night will conserve moisture. Lift it, however, during the day to let in ventilation, and each morning wipe the moisture from inside the glass. Remove the pane entirely when the plants grow high enough to touch it.

"Damping off" is your seed flat's greatest enemy. This is a fungus which attacks soaked soil. Water with a fine spray, and be sure the soil drains well. A day temperature not over 70 degrees and a night temperature not below 55 is about right.

When plants are ready to move into small separate pots or other larger containers, a smooth pointed or narrow flat stick is useful in handling baby plants. Later, when you transplant them outdoors, cover them during the day with a strawberry box or other protection until they are strong enough to stand full outdoor sunshine and spring breezes.

Pruning Grapes

Grapes should be pruned in the very early spring, before the sap flow becomes rapid enough to cause "bleeding" at the end of pruned twigs. How much to prune depends on the age and condition of your vines; therefore it is wise to secure advice from your state extension agricultural service if possible.

Basic pruning principles are these: Each year from buds formed the previous year the vine develops long green shoots which bear leaves and tendrils. Examination will show these buds at each joint on the ripe shoot. If their number is reduced the remainder will be stronger and bear more richly. Cut off the puny shoots, which will not bear anyway. Cut off at their starting points the "bull" canes, the overgrown, burly, very long ones. These are generally sterile. Reduce in number and length those that are about the thickness of a lead pencil. These are the ones that will bear. Commercial growers usually limit the number of bearing canes to 2, 4, or sometimes 6, each allowed to bear only 6 to 10 buds, and each pair trained horizontally or at right angles to the main truck of the vine. Well fed grape vines (and grape vines like a good plant food) will bear an average of two clusters to a bud.

A Regular Tuesday feature

U. S. Suit for Palmyra Island Stirs Australian Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The filing of a suit by the United States Government in the Federal Court of Honolulu for possession of the Palmyra Islands, a group of atolls in the southern Pacific, for naval and aircraft purposes, has aroused considerable interest among aviation authorities in Australia, who have been urging Australia to be more active in pushing British authority over Pacific islands.

The Palmyra Islands, which are close to Kingman Reef, an abandoned Pan-American Airways base on the route to Auckland, New Zealand, by way of the Phoenix Group, Suva, and Noumea, were annexed for Britain by Commander Nicholls, of H. M. S. Cormorant, on May 28, 1889, in expectation of its use as a station for the Pacific cable.

When Fanning Island was proved more suitable, the title to Palmyra was left in abeyance, and since 1898 no international attention has been paid to it. It was visited in 1897 by H. M. S. Penguin, when it was observed that there were no inhabitants. Capt. Percy G. Taylor, after his flight in 1934 with the late Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith from Brisbane to San Francisco, by way of Suva and Honolulu, recommended to the Australian Government that the British sovereignty of both the Phoenix Group and Palmyra Islands, as well as other atolls, should be established. The Australian Government made representations to the British Government, which replied that there was no question about the British sovereignty of the islands.

There are three distinct lagoons at Palmyra. They have no openings which sea craft could use, but are suitable for flying-boats. The island is considered to be more valuable for aircraft than Kingman Reef. Information circulated here is that the United States intends to spend £5,000,000 on building an aircraft base at Palmyra as part of a line of communications extending from Alaska to Pago Pago (Samoa), and that it plans to file suits for the sovereignty of about a dozen other islands as far south as Palmerston Island, about 2,000 miles from Auckland. These islands are all marked on atlases of English origin as British.

The British Air Ministry for a year has had an expert in the Pacific surveying coral atolls with a view to their use as flying-boat bases, but his activities have been kept secret. These atolls, scattered innumerably over the South Pacific, have generally been thought to be British. Previously considered useless, they have become important today as bases for flying-boats and airplanes.

Australian civil aviation authorities contend that all Pacific islands, whether previously considered of value or not, should be surveyed with a view to establishing sovereignty and assessing their value as bases for aircraft. They think that Australia should take a more responsible part in the administration of British territory in the Pacific because of its proximity and of Australia's interest in future air services with terminals on this continent's east coast.

Pan-American Airways were given landing rights in New Zealand without any obligation to allow British flying-boats to alight in the Hawaiian Islands. If landing rights in Australia are sought, the question of reciprocal rights in United States territory will arise.

Tractors Dot North Ireland In Effort to Grow More Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—More than 1,100 tractors are at work in the six counties of Northern Ireland, changing the face of the countryside, in an effort to step up food production. The objective is the cultivation of an additional quarter of a million acres for the 1940 crops. Great progress in this direction has been made, and a supreme effort is now under way to reach the desired goal by the end of March.

Agricultural policy in Ulster since the outbreak of the war has been dominated by three aims—to produce more food for human consumption, to overcome the shortage of imported feeding stuffs for farmstock, and to secure a substantial increase in flax acreage so that the linen industry may be assured of supplies and of an indispensable raw material.

Small Farmers Valuable

Northern Ireland has a numerous community of small farmers. Over 65 per cent of its 100,000 agricultural holdings do not exceed 30 acres in extent. To the casual visitor they resemble a patchwork quilt, yet their total production is high, and they constitute one of the major industries in the country.

Particular interest is being centered upon the raising of flax for use in the manufacture of linen, for a great drive is in progress for the expansion of linen exports, even though the demands for the defense services are on the increase.

The Ulster Ministry of Commerce, working in close co-operation with the regional organization of the British Ministry of Supply, is doing much to insure the fuller use of the manpower and productive capacity of Northern Ireland in connection with the national war effort.

Meanwhile, other departments of the Northern Government are doing war work of no less value.

The Ministry of Finance is the driving power behind the war savings campaign, which is marshaling the thrift of the people and insuring that their savings are made available for Government purposes through popular forms of investment.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has organized a scheme of civil defense, and the Ministry of Education is co-operating in the arrangements for the evacuation of Belfast's school population in the event of air attack.

Labor Question Discussed

The problem of the complete utilization of Northern Ireland's labor power has not yet been solved. As in Great Britain, so in Ulster, a considerable amount of labor is still available for further war work. The question of putting it to the most productive use is being closely studied by the British and Northern Ireland governments.

While these wartime activities are proceeding, the Parliament of Northern Ireland is engaged on a legislative program which, though curtailed in consequence of the abnormal conditions of the time, is progressive and democratic. Evils arising out of the hire-purchase system are being remedied, and legal protection is being given to the public against fraudulent dealers in securities.

The position of old-age pensioners is being improved, and social services are being maintained on a generous scale, the theory of parity with Great Britain being strictly observed by agreement with the Treasury at Westminster. There is evident a rising standard of social well-being in town and country.

True's Whale Found; Ninth Ever Discovered

PHILADELPHIA, March 19 (AP)—Discovery of the ninth specimen of True's Whale, one of the rarest aquatic mammals in the world, was announced March 17 by the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Found on a beach four miles south of Seaside Heights, N. J., the skeleton measured 16 feet from its beaked nose to its tail. The first specimen of True's Whale was found in 1913. No natural scientist has ever seen one alive.

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Poles Left in Warsaw Feel Heavy Hand of War Victors

By Ann Cardwell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—With coal 10 times more expensive than ever before, with bread rationed, and workers forced to join German labor camps, the Polish people are struggling to carry on.

A grim account of what is happening in German-occupied Poland comes to Paris from the lips of an eye witness lately arrived from Warsaw.

The inhabitants of Warsaw, this woman declares, are still enduring cold and hunger. Most apartments in Warsaw are without window glass, very few persons having been able to replace the panes shattered during the bombardment. The window frames are therefore filled with waleboard if that is obtainable, with rags or cardboard if not. Coal costs from 500 (nominally $90) to 600 zlotys a ton, which is a price far beyond what the vast majority of people can pay.

Those few Poles who have been fortunate enough to hold their positions do not receive on an average more than 100 zlotys a month. Even were food to be had that is a mere pittance and would not provide for the merest necessities. But food supplies are now exhausted.

The Germans export to the Reich everything they can find in Warsaw and the provisions brought into the Capital by the peasants are scant. One must have a ration card to get bread and even then it is a poor quality of black bread. Capital penalties have been established for anyone who sells or buys white bread. With the coming of spring it is feared Warsaw will face a most difficult situation.

The deportation of Poles to Germany to work in labor camps is a matter of the gravest concern. All Polish women between the ages of 16 and 45 have been registered for such deportation and the younger women are being sent in the first contingents. Two thousand who had seen service under these conditions recently returned. Since their arrival had been announced some time previously crowds of relatives and friends were at the station at Warsaw to welcome them home.

The account of that home-coming given by this eyewitness relates how the 2,000 persons were herded together in cattle trucks and for 12 days had been in these cold wagons without food or attention. Few were able to leave the cars unassisted.

The Germans are systematically and relentlessly destroying the Polish intellectual and cultured classes, it is charged, by whatever means will serve this end. Among other things they have attempted to bring Polish school children into their service of espionage and information by offering 10 zlotys per day for such work.

Accomplishments Of WPA Recounted

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—WPA workers were credited by Commissioner F. C. Harrington today with having built, reconstructed or improved 457,000 miles of roads and streets in four and a half years.

Mr. Harrington's statements were made in the first of a series of reports on WPA accomplishments.

He said that 197 new airports had been built, 337 reconstructed or improved, and additions built to 35. One hundred and seventy-six landing fields were constructed, while 298 were improved and 1,755,000 feet of new runways built. Of the latter, more than 1,000,000 feet were paved.

The WPA constructed 56,000 bridges and viaducts, Mr. Harrington said, and improved or rebuilt 37,020. Among other things, WPA employees put up 638,848 traffic signs and 21,696 street light standards.

Maryland Shoe Company Cited in Wage-Hour Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — A complaint that the Bata Shoe Company, Belcamp, Md., violated the Wage-Hour Law, has been turned over to the Justice Department for action, Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, has announced. The action followed three months investigation by Wage-Hour officials.

Kettering Asked to Aid Patent Celebration

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, has invited Charles F. Kettering, the inventor, to direct general plans for celebration April 10 of the sesquicentennial of the United States patent system.

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This Coming of The Rains

IN OUR PART of California we have winter, summer, spring and autumn; but the seasons fall mainly into two divisions, the rainy season and the dry season. Rain is unexpected from late spring until late autumn. But by November people begin looking for signs of the rains to start. Our harvest time for grain is in May and, until the winter rains come, the oat fields stretch out and rest in the hot sunshine. The earth becomes so hard that ranchers must wait for softening rain before fields can be plowed and planted.

In the pastures cattle and horses eat sun-cured grass, and probably forget that grass is ever green. The hills have a sweet dry smell and a soft tawny look. No one thinks of the rainless season as a harsh time of drought, for it is part of the year's cycle—it is a long siesta in the bright sunshine. And not everything looks sun dried. Cottonwoods, willows and sycamores are bright green; live oaks are darker. In the hills sumac and sagebrush, wild buckwheat, greasewood and wild tobacco contribute various shades of green. So it is all a colored time.

Calves and colts, born in late spring, know only sunny days and soft nights. They haven't the faintest idea that there is much wetness in the world.

⁂

Then finally, at the end of summer, comes a time when even the cactus looks as though it would like some rain. There is a little feeling of restlessness everywhere—it is time for a change. You see furry tarantulas walking up hills, which is an old but uncertain sign that it may rain soon. Rain doesn't always come at the expected time. Rarely it comes too early; sometimes it waits until after the new year.

But, when the sky turns cloudy and wind blows from the south, then the rains will surely come. All the blackbirds grow excited. They gather by the hundreds and their whistling is clear and bell-like. They fly up in waves, circle and settle again, so thick that you expect to see them jostling each other. Many of them wear bright red on their wings, and the rise of red and black wings makes a shining pattern in the gray sky.

Other voices lift in a chant for rain. Tree toads, and little frogs by the river-bed speak together of the coming storm.

⁂

We like rain to come gently at first, for it goes deeply into the earth. Should it suddenly pour, the earth could not take it in; it would all go streaming down the hillsides and galloping down the canyons. We want the earth to have a long slow drink. And first rain usually does come quietly. You can watch it coming from miles away, a gray mist over the hills.

By then the cattle become excited. The oldest cows want to frolic like calves; they charge through low bushes, so that leaves tickle their backs; they kick up their heels and turn to challenge one another with lowered heads. The bulls begin to rumble like echoing thunder. It is dramatic, this coming of the rains.

When the first drops fall, the colts and calves are amazed. Rain on their dry coats is such a new experience that they hardly know what to do. They never think of seeking shelter. Usually they run and play. Most of the older and wiser animals seem to prefer to be out in the rain, anyway. When it is arranged so that they can get under a roof, if they like, they usually stay outdoors.

⁂

I know how they feel. I couldn't enjoy a rainy day unless I was in it for a little while, at least. When the milking and feeding is done and there is really no excuse to be out longer, I find I must wander around the pasture and see what the rain is doing. The horses follow me wonderingly; if I dig into the earth with a stick, to see how far moisture has gone, the horses will watch judiciously, as if they were trying to calculate how long it will be before green grass grows.

I tell them they will not have long to wait. One day the earth is brown and the next day it begins to be green. Not sharply so, but faintly and mistily green, exquisitely soft and veil-like.

Between showers on my land, I can look to the north and see rain over the peak of one of the Three Sisters. Or I can see it coming from the southwest, moving up the valley to fall on our fields and pastures. After it is past, I can see it over El Capitan mountain. And by then, like as not, another shower is moving up the valley to drench the fields again.

⁂

Part of the fun on a stormy day is being in by the fire, listening to wind and rain outdoors. But that pleasure, it seems to me, cannot be enjoyed fully unless one has also been out in the rain. Living on a ranch, of course, makes it necessary to be out in the rain at times. Whether it rains or not, cows must be brought in and milked, calves and colts must be fed. So out I go, wearing a rubber coat and high boots and enjoying myself tremendously. Even if I lived in a city, I would invent errands for myself so that I'd have to be out in the rain. I would go to the grocer's for a can of soup, or to the library for a new book.

Wild weather seems to make a wildness in the hearts of cattle and horses. If ever the bull breaks loose and goes marching down the road, muttering and shaking his head darkly, it is sure to be on a stormy day. (Or night!) If the cows push a gate open, off they go down the road, never once stopping to graze. The horses take fits of running, holding their heads and tails high and whistling as though they were pretending to be wild horses on the plains. They like to play savagely, rearing to strike and bite at each other, dropping gracefully on bended knee, wheeling to kick without taking any kind of aim.

The sheep run races up and down the road; the January lamb will even chase after passing cars, like a dog.

As the rainy season progresses, there comes a time when I think of green rain. Every storm makes the grass taller and brighter and, when you see rain against a green hill, it is surely green rain. We are at this part of the season now. The air smells of fresh grass; add to that the aroma of plowed fields and you feel like feasting on earth and air!

The coming on of night is one of the most interesting times in rainy weather. If it has showered all day long, it usually stops for a while about sundown. Then light pours over the land, and the clouds in the sky and the moisture in the air cause it to be an intense, unearthly light. Every leaf and stone and blade of grass is a vivid thing. A quietness comes as if all creation was watching and holding its breath. Then the light is gone and you are aware of bird voices and the loud shrill piping of a million frogs.

Stars shine wherever they can; and, if there is a moon later, a wonderful thing may happen. There is a chance for a lunar rainbow! Of all beautiful things that happen to earth and sky, none can compare with the sight of a moon circled with rainbow colors. The moon itself is set in the most gorgeous pearliness; beyond that the colored circles start. I think that if, during such a sight, the house began to burn or the cattle stampeded, I would continue to stare transfixed at the sky.

⁂

I like to imagine that even animals must notice the rainbow at night. The last full moon gathered the colored circles and we heard the long call of a coyote—it seemed as if the animal was so excited that he must express his feelings in the only way he knew. The sound rose grandly in the strange night, seeming a proper and impressive accompaniment to the drama in the sky.

But, whether there is a rainbow or not, I like to be out when the night sky is partly clouded. In intervals when the moon shines clearly, the wet rocks on our mountain radiate light. Down in the pasture the duck pond turns white and the loudest sound in the world is the shrill crying of frogs.

⁂

When the storm is past, there comes a perfect dazzling day, a day beginning with the sun coloring new snow on the mountains. The snow that looks so near is miles away, our own valley curls warmly in the sunshine, and water matches the blue sky. Everything is so clean that you feel as though you should be careful not to leave finger marks. It is as though the world is in a showcase and the glass should be kept brightly polished. Not a speck of dust must touch a shining grain field, and the cattle trails shouldn't be marked with hoof-prints again.

You feel that Nature is a tidy housekeeper, and usually you are right. Before things get too untidy, the sky grows cloudy, blackbirds rise and whistle, the south wind blows, and another rain is coming.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PANAMINT": *An Etching by Cornelis Botke*

IN THE SEVENTIES, when the world was agog with the tales of the riches of the Comstock Lode, silver ore was found high in the Panamint Mountains that form the western rim of Death Valley, and Panamint City was born.

As the etcher and his friends climbed the steep narrow canyon that is, and was, the only road into the deserted town, it seemed incredible that through this gulch had been hauled the living essentials for a town of five thousand. Yet from San Bernardino, across the desert, up that road went the food and drink, the brick and machinery, the picks and shovels, the plate-glass mirrors and square pianos, the luxuries and necessities of a thriving mining camp.

At the end of the boom only the freighters and the mule skinners seem to have profited by the venture. Part of the ore mill still stands and a few tottering shacks. Far away on the Pacific Ocean, Santa Monica, which was to have been the port from which the ore could be shipped, has had an entirely different life of her own, and few know that it was the phantom town of Panamint that brought her into being.

Winterscape

(Mino Park, Japan)

The old poet with the white beard
And the dark kimono
Stands under the bare trees
Cross-stitched on a gray silk sky.
From the petaled lip of an ancient fountain
Carved of calyx-shaped stone,
An icicle hangs
In a crystal funnel,
Sharp to the touch
Of his scholarly hand.

M. M. M.

"A ransom for many"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD AND HIS spiritual law are but vaguely understood by mortals. Human sense claims to hold mankind in captivity to the manifold phases of error, and mankind has long sought in vain for deliverance from its distresses. Easement of inharmonious conditions, when based upon the false foundation of material thinking, has been but temporary, however. Like the sands on the seashore, material thinking is in a constant state of change, of variableness. It can never be stable or harmonious. It is only when mortals begin to distrust, to doubt, the evidence of the corporeal senses that they are willing to turn to Truth and to depend upon God as an ever-present help. Then it is seen that bondage and limitation are neither true nor legitimate. Spiritual dominion is the birthright of man.

The Scriptures tell us of man's rights, and of his sonship with God, the Father. When the Scriptures are spiritually understood, each individual is able to realize and to demonstrate his birthright as God's son, God's idea, according to the degree of his spiritual understanding. Christian Science is the divine revelation of Truth to this age, giving us the spiritual import of the Scriptures. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 224): "Truth brings the elements of liberty. On its banner is the Soul-inspired motto, 'Slavery is abolished.' The power of God brings deliverance to the captive. No power can withstand divine Love." And the paragraph concludes (*ibid.*, p. 225): "Whatever enslaves man is opposed to the divine government. Truth makes man free." Mrs. Eddy's discovery that God is Truth, divine Principle, Love, Mind, and that man is wholly spiritual, has given to multitudes an understanding of their God-bestowed rights, health, happiness, supply, freedom.

In the twentieth chapter of Matthew we read that "the Son of man came, . . . to give his life a ransom for many." Jesus' love for mankind was so great that he willingly passed through the experience of persecution and crucifixion, in order to prove to mortals that all forms of materiality are simply illusions of false material sense. If sin, disease, lack, death had at any time been real or lawful, he could not instantly have annulled them. His spiritual sense recognized God, Truth, Life, Love, as All-in-all, and he was thus enabled to realize the unreality of sin, disease, lack, sorrow. Was not the giving of "his life a ransom" the price he paid to deliver all mankind from a false sense of existence? Did he not prove incontrovertibly that a knowledge of Truth as omnipotent and omnipresent would give men their freedom from material beliefs, from bondage to sin, poverty, disease?

When the boastful Goliath challenged the Israelites to send forth a champion with whom he could fight, he was clad in the accouterments of war. The tribute he demanded was that the Israelites should become the servants of the idolatrous nation which he represented. And all Israel feared him—all except David, a spiritually-minded youth, untrained in the ways of war. He offered to go out to Goliath, filled with the faith that God was omnipotent and would give him the victory over evil. David said to Goliath (I Samuel 17:45), "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied." And with a simple sling, a smooth stone, and a profound trust in the presence and power of God, he slew Goliath. David proved himself to be fearless before evil, because he was confident of the power of God. Through Christian Science, God is now known as omnipresent Life, Truth, and Love, and in this spiritual understanding one can remain fearless before all the boastful claims of evil, of power in material personality.

Truth is ever present; but in order to be demonstrated it must be thought, lived, loved, practiced. There is a tried, true, eternal divine Principle with which men may work out their problems. But it is only through truthful, spiritual thinking that mortals are enabled to put off the "old man." Is not this "old man," spoken of by St. Paul (Colossians 3:9), the false mortal sense of man as material, and under the dominion of evil and suffering? The one who recognizes the real man made in God's image, will find that Truth annuls all that is untrue; that Love alone dissolves fear, hatred, revenge; and that Life denies death.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 227), "Love and Truth make free, but evil and error lead into captivity." Having the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5), having full faith in Truth, one discovers that in reality he is not in bondage to the boastful claims of evil; that he has no burdens placed upon him. Man is, always has been, and always will be God's image and likeness, having dominion over all the earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"En rançon pour beaucoup"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES MORTELS ne comprennent que vaguement Dieu et Sa loi spirituelle. Le sens humain prétend nous tenir captifs, sujets aux multiples formes de l'erreur; et dans leur détresse les hommes ont longtemps cherché sans succès la délivrance. Le soulagement qu'ils ont pu trouver à l'égard des conditions inharmonieuses n'a du reste été que temporaire lorsqu'il reposait sur la fausse base du penser matériel. En effet ce penser change et varie aussi souvent que les sables au bord de la mer. Il ne peut être harmonieux ou stable. C'est seulement lorsque les mortels commencent à se défier du témoignage des sens corporels et le mettent en doute, qu'ils sont prêts à se tourner vers la Vérité, à compter sur Dieu comme étant une aide toujours proche. Dès lors ils voient que la servitude et les limitations ne sont ni vraies ni légitimes. La maîtrisé spirituelle est l'apanage de l'homme.

Les Écritures nous montrent quels sont les droits de l'homme et le rapport filial qui l'unit à Dieu, au Père. Dans la mesure où l'homme comprend la Bible spirituellement, il peut réaliser et démontrer son droit de naissance comme fils de Dieu, idée de Dieu. La Science Chrétienne est pour notre époque la révélation divine de la Vérité, qui nous donne le sens spirituel des Écritures. A la page 224 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "La Vérité apporte les éléments de la liberté. Sa bannière porte cette devise inspirée par l'Ame: 'L'esclavage est aboli.' La puissance de Dieu apporte la délivrance aux captifs. Aucune puissance ne peut résister à l'Amour divin." Et à la fin du même paragraphe, l'auteur ajoute (*ibid.*, p. 225): "Tout ce qui asservit l'homme est contraire au gouvernement divin. La Vérité affranchit l'homme." Mrs. Eddy a découvert que Dieu est Vérité, divin Principe, Amour, Entendement, et que l'homme est entièrement spirituel; grâce à cette découverte, d'innombrables personnes ont pu comprendre les droits que Dieu leur donne — la santé, le bonheur, les ressources, la liberté.

Nous lisons au chapitre vingt de Matthieu que "le Fils de l'homme est venu... pour... donner sa vie en rançon pour beaucoup d'hommes." Jésus avait un tel amour pour l'humanité qu'il se soumit à la persécution et à la crucifixion afin de prouver aux mortels que la matérialité sous toutes ses formes n'est qu'une illusion du faux sens matériel. Si le péché, la maladie, le manque et la mort avaient jamais été réels ou légitimes, le Maître n'aurait pu les annuler instantanément. Parce que son sens spirituel reconnaissait que Dieu, la Vérité, la Vie, l'Amour, est Tout-en-tout, il put pleinement comprendre l'irréalité du péché, de la maladie, du manque ou du chagrin. Donner "sa vie en rançon" — tel fut le sacrifice auquel il consentit pour délivrer le genre humain d'un sens d'existence erroné. Ne prouva-t-il pas d'une manière incontestable que la connaissance de la Vérité toute-puissante, omniprésente, affranchirait les hommes des croyances matérielles, de l'esclavage qu'imposent le péché, la pauvreté, la maladie?

Lorsque avec jactance Goliath défia les Israélites, les sommant d'envoyer un champion pour lutter contre lui, il était équipé pour la guerre, armé de toutes pièces. Comme tribut il exigeait que les Israélites devinssent les serviteurs du peuple idolâtre dont il était le représentant. Tout Israël craignait ce Philistin, excepté David, jeune homme à la pensée spirituelle et qui n'avait jamais pris part à des guerres. Il s'offrit pour lutter contre Goliath, car il avait une foi profonde dans le Dieu tout-puissant qui lui donnerait la victoire sur le mal. David dit à Goliath (I Samuel 17:45): "Je viens contre toi au nom de l'Éternel des armées, du Dieu de l'armée d'Israël, que tu as insulté." Mettant toute sa confiance dans la présence et le pouvoir de Dieu, il s'arma simplement d'une fronde, et un caillou lui suffit pour abattre Goliath. David montra qu'en face du mal, il n'avait aucune crainte parce qu'il comptait sur la puissance de Dieu. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, on peut maintenant savoir que Dieu est la Vie omniprésente, la Vérité, l'Amour; et cette compréhension spirituelle permet d'affronter sans crainte la jactance du mal, l'orgueilleuse prétention d'un pouvoir qui résiderait dans la personnalité matérielle.

La Vérité est toujours présente; mais pour le démontrer il faut qu'elle gouverne nos pensées et nos actes, il faut l'aimer, la vivre. Il existe un divin Principe éternel, vrai, éprouvé, grâce auquel les hommes peuvent résoudre leurs problèmes. Mais on n'arrive à dépouiller le "vieil homme" qu'en pensant d'une manière véridique et spirituelle. Ce "vieil homme" dont parle saint Paul (Colossiens 3:9), n'est-ce pas le faux sens mortel de l'homme matériel, dominé par le mal et la souffrance? S'il reconnaît l'homme réel créé à l'image de Dieu, le disciple verra que la Vérité annule tout ce qui n'est pas vrai; que l'Amour seul dissipe la crainte, la haine, la vengeance; que la Vie dément la mort.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 227): "L'Amour et la Vérité rendent libres, mais le mal et l'erreur emmènent en captivité." Ayons "les sentiments qui étaient en Jésus-Christ" (Philippiens 2:5), ayons une foi pleine et entière dans la Vérité; nous constaterons alors qu'en réalité nous ne sommes point asservis aux vaines prétentions du mal; qu'aucun fardeau ne pèse sur nos épaules. L'homme est, a toujours été et sera toujours l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, qui lui donne l'empire sur toute la terre.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Diversity of the Forest of Fontainebleau

THERE IS something, or there seems to be something, in the very air of France that communicates the love of style. Precision, clarity, the cleanly and crafty employment of material, a grace in the handling, apart from any value in the thought, seem to be acquired by the mere residence; or if not acquired, become at least the more appreciated. The air of Paris is alive with this technical inspiration. And to leave that airy city and awake next day upon the borders of the forest is but to change externals. The same spirit of dexterity and finish breathes from the long alleys and the lofty groves, from the wildernesses that are still pretty in their confusion, and the great plain that contrives to be decorative in its emptiness.

In spite of its really considerable extent, the forest of Fontainebleau is hardly anywhere tedious. I know the whole western side of it with what, I suppose, I may call thoroughness; well enough at least to testify that there is no square mile without some special character and charm. Such quarters, for instance, as the Long Rocher, the Bas-Bréau, and the Reine Blanche, might be a hundred miles apart; they have scarce a point in common beyond the silence of the birds. The two last are really conterminous; and in both are tall and ancient trees that have outlived a thousand political vicissitudes. But in the one the great oaks prosper placidly upon an even floor; they beshadow a great field; and the air and the light are very free below their stretching boughs. In the other the trees find difficult footing; castles of white rock lie tumbled one upon another, the foot slips, the crooked viper slumbers, the moss clings in the crevice; and above it all the great beech goes spiring and casting forth her arms, and, with a grace beyond church architecture, canopies this rugged chaos. Meanwhile, dividing the two cantons, the broad white causeway of the Paris road runs in an avenue: a road conceived for pageantry and for triumphal marches. . . . A little upon one side, and you find a district of sand and birch and boulder; a little upon the other lies the valley of Apremont, all juniper and heather; and close beyond that you may walk into a zone of pine trees. So artfully are the ingredients mingled. . . . There are few things more renovating than to leave Paris, the lamplit arches of the Carrousel, and the long alignment of the glittering streets, and to bathe the senses in this fragrant darkness of the wood.

In this continual variety the mind is kept vividly alive. It is a changeful place to paint, a stirring place to live in. As fast as your foot carries you, you pass from scene to scene, each vigorously painted in the colours of the sun.—R. L. STEVENSON, in "Across the Plains." (New York: Scribner.)

First Robin

He pretended it was summer—
(Of course it was only spring);
But he sang a cheery and gladdening song
With a trill and a lovely ring.

He pretended he wanted to drink
(Of course he didn't at all);
He only used the pool for a glass—
A wonder he didn't fall!

He pretended that he was warm,
But a chill March wind went by,
So I gave him crumbs in the frosty grass
And never asked him why

He had come so early, before the rest,
With song in his throat and red on his breast!

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

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Tobey Battles Juggernaut Of Federal Power

N. H. Senator feels census fight symbolizes public protest of growing centralized government.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—The characteristic that stands out most prominently these days in Senator Charles W. Tobey—the New Hampshire Republican who has caused such an uproar by his stand on the census issue—is his earnest, unswerving belief that he is battling for a fundamental American cause.

Senator Tobey's deep sincerity in his case, the fact that the census issue is one that the average citizen readily comprehends, and the buildup that has been given the issue by participation of the President are the main reasons why the 1940 census has become virtually a campaign issue and Senator Tobey a national figure.

The cause for which Senator Tobey is fighting is something more, he holds, than the right of an individual to withhold from the government interrogators information concerning his income and his debts. It is the cause, the Senator avows, of individual freedom against the steadily growing power of federal bureaucracy.

Thinks Limit Is Reached

Today, the point has finally been reached, the New Hampshire Senator believes, where American citizens are ready to draw the line upon what shall be construed the limit of federal activities pursuant to the purposes of the American, or at least Yankee, conception of government.

While this line may be drawn upon the income questions included in the 1940 census, the Senator says it will be more than a barrier to protect individual rights upon these questions alone. He predicts it will check the whole movement of what he describes as the encroachment of bureaucracy upon the freedom of the individual.

Such language may appear in print suspiciously political. But when Senator Tobey speaks these words in the sanctuary of his private office he sounds more convincingly like a zealous believer in a cause than like a politician.

But what would the Senator have done if there had been a different administration in the White House and an identical situation had arisen over the census?

No Party Line, He says

"I would have done exactly the same thing if the Republicans had been in power," says this New Hampshire Republican.

If the American people arise in large numbers and refuse to answer the census questions on the point of income, as the Senator predicts, where next will a blow be struck in behalf of individual freedom versus bureaucracy?

It will be an indication, replies the Senator, that the American people desire less government by decrees of federal bureaus and more government by law from Congress.

But how will this work out in detail seems to be a question that only the future can answer.

Sees New Day Near

It is apparent that the Senator looks forward to a day when there will be a revival of the flexibility of political and economic forces that New England looks upon with fondness.

His career epitomizes the attainments available to the New Englander of that era. To ascribe this as a Horatio Alger type of success may be drawing too simple a picture of progress. But when the Senator speaks out for freedom against bureaucracy he seems to be speaking from conviction. That is—the future of America lies along the path of freedom for the individual to make his way as opposed to dependence upon the programs of bureaucratic government to offer a solution.

Senator Tobey is a man who made his own way from a lowly beginning to the highest legislative body in the land. He is a city boy who went to the country and made good; he is a country boy who has become a national figure.

Defender

© Harris & Ewing

Charles W. Tobey

Republican Senator from New Hampshire who demands elimination of census income quiz.

Parley Over Fishing Pact Is Postponed

Negotiations looking toward a new working agreement for union fishermen constituting the crews of the trawlers of the Boston and Portland fleets, were carried over to Thursday at 10:30 a. m., when owners of the vessels today requested the union delegates to return to their membership and get a "yes" or "no" vote on whether the men would accept last year's plan of a division of the profits. By this plan the owner and captain took one half the sum received for a catch and the remainder was divided among the men. The men worked with a guarantee of $25 a week.

Officials of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union—an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor—represent the workers while the Federated Fishing Boards of New England and New York act for the majority of the vessel owners.

The old agreement, in effect a year, expired at midnight, March 15. No strike has been called and hope of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two groups, is voiced in several quarters. But as fast as the trawlers make port they are withdrawn from service, pending adoption of the new working agreement. Three arrived at the pier today, leaving only seven trawlers of the 55 still at sea. There are 46 in port, and two under contract to the Navy.

Winthrop-Boston Bus Service Wins Council Approval

Winthrop today appeared assured of a permanent transportation system once more.

With announcement of Boston City Council's approval of a permanent permit for Rapid Transit, Inc., of Saugus, to operate busses from the Winthrop line to Maverick Square in East Boston, Winthrop's transportation problem apparently was smoothed out.

With these actions, Winthrop's troubles assumed purely local proportions, with bus fares the chief remaining topic of debate. In submitting its final report last night, the Special Transportation Committee of the Town of Winthrop recommended a four-ride ticket for 25 cents. At the same time, the committee sought official discharge from further duties. Voters at the town meeting last night approved the resignations, effective March 30.

Spa Employees Strike in Boston

An undetermined number of employees of Thompson's Spa, Inc., who went on strike last night were still out today.

The strike started four hours after a deadline set by a joint council of the American Federation of Labor demanding recognition by the company of five A. F. of L. unions seeking authority as sole bargaining agent for the workers.

Union leaders claim that 80 per cent of the workers, which include cooks, waitresses, clerks, laundry workers, and cleaners, have been signed by the unions.

An official of the company expressed the opinion that less than 80 per cent of the employees were represented by the unions and that a secret ballot to give employees a chance to express their opinion should be conducted before recognition of the unions. In negotiations with the union and the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, the company offered to hold such an election, it is claimed, but the unions demanded immediate recognition.

A spokesman for Thompson's Spa declined to estimate the number of workers out on strike, but stated that in one of their eight stores all workers reported for duty. In other stores, however, it was said that many workers had walked out. All of the Thompson's Spas were open for business as usual.

Negotiations between the unions and management started about Feb. 16.

Heavy Tourist Year Expected In New England

Campaign of advertising to tell attractions—Closing of Europe's routes is factor.

New England has its "greatest opportunity" to substantially increase its $500,000,000 recreational income this year, Glenwood J. Sherrard, Chairman of the New England Council's Recreational Development, today told a gathering of State and travel officials at the regular weekly luncheon of the Boston Advertising Club at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Sherrard shared the speaker's platform with Powell Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission; Harold Schnurle, Chairman of the Maine Development Commission; Donald W. Smith, Chairman of Conservation and Development, Montpelier, Vt.; Donald D. Tuttle, Director of Publicity, New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission; Hector Paquin, Rhode Island Secretary of State; and Charles E. Rolfe, Chairman of the Connecticut Development Commission.

"Co-operation between the various State officials in the promotion of New England as a vacation ground is requisite," Mr. Sherrard said. "We need a more aggressive promotion program than ever before to 'sell' New England. Travel today is a big business. And in that business we have competition. We've got to beat the other fellow to it if we hope to get our share of the tourist dollar."

Mr. Sherrard urged New England to go out and "outsell" the other fellow. "We have the goods here in New England," he declared. "All we need to do is to present them before the traveling public in such a way that they can't resist. That is the salesmanship we need this summer."

Mr. Cabot outlined Massachusetts' part in the "Come to New England this Summer" program and said that a widespread advertising campaign would be launched. Leading newspapers as far west as Ohio and Illinois will be included in this campaign. Weekly and monthly magazines also will be used to advertise the attractions of Massachusetts. The total appropriation for this year is $70,000.

"A general appeal will be made to our citizens," Mr. Cabot said, "to invite friends and relatives to come to Massachusetts and New England this summer."

New England coffers registered $500,000,000 last year as a result of its tourist business. Because of the cessation of European travel Americans must move about the western hemisphere and it is with this in thought that New England anticipates a sharp increase in visitors this year.

Hotel and resort owners are co-operating with State officials in the drive to "sell New England" as a worth-while vacation land.

The representatives of the six New England States told of plans for promoting their respective regions. All were in accord for a "more aggressive" promotional campaign for New England this summer.

Free vacations at several of New England's most exclusive resorts were awarded to the holders of winning tickets.

Leavitt F. Morris

Squalus Hero To Rejoin Boat

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 19 —When the submarine Squalus —renamed the Sailfish—is recommissioned next summer, one of her crew will be Lloyd B. Maness, whose "super" feat of strength saved 33 persons when the submersible sank near here last May 23.

Mr. Maness, electrician's mate third class from Greensboro, N. C., who jammed shut a watertight door between the flooded after-battery compartment and the dry control room, returned to Portsmouth yesterday as a volunteer to serve aboard the Sailfish.

Ranking Radcliffe Seniors

By a Staff Photographer

Highest in Dean's Group

Left to right—Miss Barbara L. Miller of Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Esther Schell of Cambridge; Miss Ruth Richmond of Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. John Lawrence Angel of Cambridge.

Posed coming down the stairs at the well-known Cambridge institution for learning are these young women, all of whom are out for "honors" in their majors, which cover the fields of English, history and literature. Two seniors and two "lowerclassmen" in this group were not present when this photograph was made, but they have the satisfaction of academic proficiency.

Connolly Verdict Revives the Dowd Case

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The verdict of guilty in the Connolly bribery trial rekindled today public concern in a lone fugitive somewhere watching for news of the verdict—John F. Dowd, former Sheriff of Suffolk County, whose own similar trial, if ever held, promises a one-man extravaganza unusual even in the annals of American big-city politics.

It is now more than four months since Dowd vanished amid exposures which carry considerable political significance in this election year, for some Democratic leaders are apprehensive over the effect of the Dowd and Connolly cases upon Democratic candidates for major state-wide office in Massachusetts.

Furthermore, the Dowd case is of some national significance in that charges of political collections from public employees, after the manner laid to Dowd, have been heard in numerous cities throughout the country during major campaigns.

An unofficial search for Dowd started immediately after he disappeared last Nov. 13 after sending a messenger to the State House to deliver his resignation to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall with the explanation that he could not fight the graft and extortion charges brought by the Boston Bar Association because "it would cost me $12,000 to $15,000 which it is naturally impossible for me to obtain."

The resignation came on the day he was to go before the Supreme Judicial Court to defend himself against the Bar Association's petition for his removal. The Governor two days later appointed Frederick R. Sullivan to succeed Dowd until the November election.

Dowd was indicted by the Suffolk County Grand Jury on Nov. 21, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Since Dowd's disappearance, it has been repeatedly reported that he has been seen in numerous cities throughout the country, including Boston. On several occasions, Boston police officers or attachés of the District Attorney's offices have been sent to other cities to check on these reports. On several occasions Dowd has been reported ready to give himself up, but later the reports were proved erroneous. After accompanying the former Sheriff on his flight for some time, Mrs. Dowd returned to Boston.

Today the fugitive faces indictments covering 126 counts.

While these charges are similar to those on which Connolly was found guilty, they are much more extensive and involved vastly larger sums. Whereas Connolly was convicted of requesting and receiving bribes totaling $2,900, Dowd is charged with raising up to $90,000, mostly through extortion from his own employees, who, it is charged, were forced to pay to obtain or retain their jobs.

Among the indictments against the former Sheriff are those charging that Dowd exacted $200 each from $18-a-week scrub women, others that he had forced deputy sheriffs to split fees and still more that other employees were forced to pay to hold their jobs.

Shortly after Mr. Sullivan was appointed Sheriff, he called upon Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, to make a thorough investigation of conditions at Charles Street Jail, the report of which supported previous charges that Dowd had administered the jail with laxity and extravagance.

The Commissioner of Correction recommended various changes at the jail, including immediate discharge of several members of the personnel. Sheriff Sullivan subsequently discharged several key men at the jail and announced he was putting into effect other reforms recommended by the Commissioner in his report.

The charges arising from Dowd's administration of the Sheriff's office are considered by governmental experts partially the result of an archaic system of county government in Massachusetts.

Several years ago an attempt was made to abolish county government in Massachusetts on the ground that it was an unnecessary governmental organization, the duties of which could be delegated to the municipalities and the State. The county groups are so closely tied to the Legislature through patronage and other means that the drive was futile.

Today, assuming a different tack, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations is investigating ways and means to reform the existing system, to eliminate the possibilities of graft, to render the system more efficient and economical.

The results of this investigation, which has been going on for several months, will be crystallized into legislative proposals which will be presented to the 1941 Legislature. At present the nature of the proposals cannot be ascertained, but it is certain abolition will not be proposed by this group.

Connecticut Led In Conciliation

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19 (AP)—Connecticut ranked first in New England in speedy settlement of labor strikes during the first six months of 1939, an analysis released today by the State Development Commission declared.

On a basis of days lost from work per man, Connecticut set a record of 1.7 days for the first quarter and 8.2 days in the second three-month period.

The closest approach to these figures among New England states where strikes occurred was in Massachusetts where six days a man was lost in the first quarter and 8.5 days in the second.

Home Zoning Restrictions Before Brookline Meeting

New zoning regulations limiting the size of lots in Brookline, Mass., so as to protect the town from depreciation through too many small house lots, furnishes important business coming before the annual town meeting tonight.

This extension of zoning is recommended by the Town Planning Board after a year's study. The plan is fairly new. It has been adopted in a number of Massachusetts towns, notably Wellesley, Milton, and Weston.

"The idea is to prevent too much cheap development," said Mr. Gorham Bana, Chairman of the Planning Board, today. "The program will take the more desirable parts of town and try to keep them high grade.

"We don't want to cut out the small house, but hope not to get too many of them. There is plenty of room left for them in the localities in which further building of very small houses will be allowed in the zoning plan.

"It is the high grade western and southern parts of the town, where larger tracts of land and larger houses are already the rule, that are chiefly concerned. For this section we have recommended three zones as follows:

"In the central part of the district where there are large estates, lots cannot be less than 40,000 square feet in area.

"Another proposed zone sets the minimum lot at 25,000 square feet.

"The third zone permits no lots of under 15,000 square feet.

"Two or three large public hearings have been held on these plans, and the owners in the districts involved are practically all in favor of it. I hope it will go through.

"Up to the present zoning in Brookline, as in most towns, has been confined to the type of building that could be erected, whether residence, store, or factory."

The town meeting will also pass on proposed appropriations of $4,397,430.23, which include $30,350 for the addition of a gymnasium to the Pierce School with WPA labor, and $5,700 for its equipment and furnishing; $15,011 for putting sprinklers in the Runkle School; and $2,500 for public entertainment during the national convention of the American Legion in Boston next fall.

Proposal of one day off in six for members of the Police Department comes before the meeting with a recommendation against it at this time from the advisory board of the town meeting. The board advised waiting on outcome of the survey of all town departments being made by the Rockefeller Foundation.

WPA Work in the Bay State Takes In 2,775 Miles of Roads

If all the highway, road and street construction of the Works Projects Administration in Massachusetts were rolled into one, Boston could be connected by a highway with Phoenix, Ariz., Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator, announced today.

What the benefits of direct relations with Phoenix would be were not set forth. Mr. Delaney's report dealt only with WPA operations in four and a half years on manual construction, airport and airways projects.

The report, cumulative through December, 1939, will be followed by two more; one on public utilities, sanitation and recreational facilities, the other dealing with work on professional and service projects, flood and erosion control and conservation. These will be released within the next 10 days, Mr. Delaney said.

New and improved highway and roadway construction work spreads over 2,775 miles throughout the Bay State, Mr. Delaney reports, adding that 1,806 miles of this work was done in rural areas.

New bridges have been built at 79 points; reconstruction projects were approved for 202 bridges. WPA workers erected 20,000 traffic signs; laid 1,300 miles of new sidewalks and paths, improved 403 more miles.

Aviation has been aided by three new landing fields, six added to or repaired. Two new military airports were built during this period.

Airport construction included 26,000 feet of new paved runway, 18,000 feet of unpaved. Flood-lighting was completed on two landing areas and 251 airway markers constructed.

In addition, WPA statistics abound in projects for grade crossing improvement, traffic control lines, culverts, roadscraping.

Brontë Sisters' Courage Lauded In Address to G. O. P. Women

"I was tantalized by the consciousness of faculties unexpressed," a remark once made by Charlotte Brontë gives the key to the entire story of the Brontës, according to Mrs. Harold Greene Arnold, Brontë authority and life member of the Brontë society of England, who addressed the Women's Republican Club today.

"Because they possessed this desire to express themselves the Brontë sisters, Charlotte and Emily, did not live such depressed and tragic lives as legend would have us believe," said Mrs. Arnold. "On the contrary the lives of these two great literary sisters were models of courage and the overcoming of obstacles."

That they did succeed was pointed out by Mrs. Arnold when she remarked that "'Jane Eyre' was the first best-seller of its day. It was the first novel," she said, "to have a real flesh and blood heroine."

"Wuthering Heights" is too great a work of art to be ever successfully filmed, according to Mrs. Arnold. However, she feels that the present film has the virtue of having made thousands of people Brontë conscious. To those individuals Mrs. Arnold recommended that they read the book not once, but at least three times. Only in this way, Mrs. Arnold feels, can one extract the full power and grandeur of the work.

Mrs. Arnold emphasized that the Brontës were all different. Patrick Brontë, the Caliban father of literary families, was greatly maligned, Mrs. Arnold thinks. "He was not the tyrant historic legend would have us think. He was eccentric but just and kindly," she continued.

Mrs. Arnold's information is the outgrowth of seven years of study and travel in the Brontë country. The Brontës remain interesting because they were themselves, above all else, interesting people with a zest and courage for living.

Boston Told to Be Modern

Declaring that Boston was far behind the times in building designs and utilization of modern construction methods and materials, Chester L. Churchill, local architect, today called upon real estate interests to help lift the City onto a modernized platform of traffic relief, city planning, and business research.

First step in such a program, Mr. Churchill told the Building Owners & Managers Association of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, is the welding together of scattered organizations that have sought modernization of city affairs in the past, into a central group capable of making its influence felt in every field of planning. Complete lack of foresight, he said, has enmeshed Boston in a traffic snarl that will take years of co-operative effort to untangle.

Better buildings, smooth traffic flow, and the acceptance of modern building methods and designs, Mr. Churchill believed, would save the City money in the long run, lower tax rates, and bring the much-needed return of business to the Hub.

More open spaces in the center of Boston, he said, would help to alleviate the traffic situation. For those who wondered where the open spaces could be made, he pointed out that the present Federal Building, for instance, could have been built elsewhere than in the center of the shopping districts, leaving Postoffice Square entirely open to parking. He further advocated utilization of first floor space for off-the-street shipping platforms, into which trucks could be backed for loading and unloading.

"Much of our downtown traffic problem," said Mr. Churchill, "is due to parked business vehicles. A single truck backed up to one curbing every morning at a certain busy hour, was responsible for building up a line of 1,000 automobiles during the morning rush for over a period of months."

Turning from traffic to building, the architect stated that modern trends indicated amazing developments in lighting and the use of plastics in construction. Experimentation in fluorescent lighting, he said, promised to produce illuminated carpets for theaters, painted walls that reflect color as well as light, and daylight illumination even to isolated corners.

Plastics, when developed for mass use, he pointed out, will be more useful, lower in cost, and better to look at than conventional materials. Reactionary attitude of building inspectors toward new materials and methods is sometimes protection for the public against all sorts of impractical gadgets. On the other hand, some building restrictions, he added, are dictated by labor trying to keep out cheaper and better materials that might require workmen skilled in modern trends.

11 N. E. Senators Favor Hatch Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—New England Senators stood 11 to 1 in support of the proposed amendments to the Hatch Act today, but the issue has been one that has aroused naturally less concern among Republicans than Democrats.

As the measure went to the House, after adoption in the Senate, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, indicated that New England Republicans in the lower chamber would likewise support the measure.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight with lowest temperature near 28 degrees; Wednesday fair; moderate northwest winds diminishing.

Maine: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday, except snow in north and extreme east portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, except snow flurries in north portion tonight; colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing over south and central portions and moderate shifting winds becoming northwest this afternoon over extreme north portion and broken clouds tonight and Wednesday; snow near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	30	New Orleans	59	50
Chicago	34	34	New York	38	35
Denver	30	29	Norfolk	51	51
Helena	40	40	Philadelphia	40	38
Kansas City	38	38	St. Louis	33	33
Los Angeles	56	55	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	60	59	Washington	46	42
Minneapolis	29	20			

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 19, 1940. B-March 18, 1940.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:23 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Tuesday, 6:44 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Lights all vehicles by 6:23 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"A Child Is Born," with Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also, "Remember the Night," with Barbara Stanwyck. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Brings Up Baby." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

Exeter—
"Green Hell," with Joan Bennett and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also "This Man Is News," with Barry K. Barnes, 2:10, 5:05, 8.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney's "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien in "Castle on the Hudson," Fenway: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "The Ghost Comes Home," with Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. Fenway: 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. Paramont: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmnd Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. Also "March of Time." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr in "I Take This Woman." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Five Little Peppers at Home," with Edith Fellows. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Special Inspector," with Rita Hayworth. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. Also "One Hour to Live," featuring Charles Bickford. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

South Station Theater—
"Inside the Federal Bureau of Investigation," "Tour New Hampshire," "Travel and Industry," "Crime Doesn't Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney Jr., and Charles Bickford in "Of Mice and Men." 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Five Little Peppers," with Edith Fellows. 11:30 a. m., 2:35 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"Judge Hardy and Son," starring Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Scollay: 11:40, a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40 9:50. Also "Slightly Honorable." Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 1:55 5:05, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"East Side Kids," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Also "My son Is Guilty." With Bruce Cabot and Jacqueline Wells. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. "Tomorrow." Laurel and Hardy in "A Chump at Oxford. Also "The Human Monster," with Bela Lugosi.

Tremont—
"You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore. Also "Eternally Yours," with David Niven. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
"The Monroe Doctrine," with Grant Mitchell; "Norwegian Sketches" and Bermuda travelogue; Dave Apollon's Band; "Bowling Skill," a Stooge comedy; cartoons and 30 minutes of news.

University—
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Green Hell." 1:35, 4:45, 8. Also "Charlie McCarthy Detective," with Edgar Bergen. 3:15, 6:30 9:35. Tomorrow: Charles Laughton in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." Also "Oh, Johnny How You Can Love," with Tom Brown.

Uptown—
"Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft, Joan Bennett. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "Balalaika," starring Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Music

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Concert by Ottolee Macomber, pianist, winner of the 1938 Mason and Hamlin prize. 8:15.

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Open House Concert. Chamber music by the members of the Ensemble Classes under the direction of Mme. De Constant. 8:15.

Other Events

Parker House, Roof Ballroom—
Meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accounts, Inc. Dinner at 6:30, followed by meeting at 7:30. Mr. John Barry, Editor of the Boston Globe's "War Diary," will speak on "What Can We Believe in the War News."

Radcliffe Gymnasium, Cambridge—
An evening of Rusian song and dance presented by the Harvard Glee Club, Harvard Dancers, Radcliffe Choral Society and Radcliffe Dance Group. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on The Special Exhibition by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. Guidance tour on Wall Coverings I, Ly Mrs. Tanner at 2 p. m. And an illustrated lecture at 3 o'clock on "Palaces of the Mughal Emperors of India," by Dr. Ernst Cohn-Wiener.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Plays and Players in Boston and New York—Radio Prospectus

Betty Field in Triple Lights, For Two Movies and a Play

By John D. Beaufort

New York

The name of Betty Field has lately and variously illumined the night from three marquees—two cinemas and one legitimate theater. Paramount clarions a new star these days, proffered in "What a Life," established in "Of Mice and Men" and "Seventeen." Critical purrs have greeted Miss Field for her film work as well as for her performance in Elmer Rice's "Two on an Island," at the Broadhurst.

Even the windows of Messrs. Lewis and Conger joined in the tribute with pictures of Miss Field as Mary of "Two on an Island" preparing an appetizing collation for John Craven.

The implications were obvious. So I called on Miss Field at her apartment on Central Park South to ask some questions. The room gave off a soft, cream-colored impression under the glow of two or three lamps. A casual assortment of magazines on the refectory table was dominated by a photograph of George Abbott, for whom Miss Field worked almost exclusively from 1935 to 1939. The creaminess of the walls was interrupted rudely by two or three works by George Rouault, Miss Field's favorite artist, and by a Picasso. A small corner shelf held most of John Steinbeck's books.

It was Wednesday and Miss Field had only a couple of hours between the afternoon and evening shows, but she settled back easily on the rust-colored couch to explain how it happened that she had become a Hollywood star without losing her Broadway standing. For this, if Miss Field can keep it up, will be her paramount and rarest achievement. It is not done often.

* * *

Hollywood beckoned to Betty Field more than once, but the sunshine of California's smile, the fat contract, and the relatively greater security were offered for some time in vain. Miss Field had convictions. What was more, she had work, plenty of it. In those days, she had earned an accepted position in almost every George Abbott production.

Following her début in London with "She Loves Me Not" (1933), and "Page Miss Glory," on Broadway (1934), Miss Field played in the following Abbott productions, either in New York, on the road, or both: "Three Men on a Horse" (1935); "Boy Meets Girl" (1936); "Room Service" (May-October, 1937); "Angel Island" (briefly in October, 1937); "Room Service" (October, 1937, to January, 1938); "What a Life" (April-December, 1938); "The Primrose Path" (January-April, 1939). The foregoing schedule was culled from the official date book of the Abbott office.

Early in the spring of 1939, Hollywood finally won Miss Field. One icy morning, she braved the elements to take her screen test for "What a Life." In April of the same year, she left "The Primrose Path" of Broadway for a term at Paramount.

But it was to be no exile. Miss Field had held out for one of those coveted contracts which not only accorded her star billing but permitted a return to the legitimate theater for six months of the year. Hence, after being lent to Hal Roach for "Of Mice and Men" and making "Seventeen" for her own studio, Miss Field was able to come back to New York for the winter. After one false start in Mr. Abbott's "Ring Two," she was cast for the leading feminine role in "Two on an Island."

* * *

Come June again, and Miss Field may be required to return to Hollywood. Paramount is announcing a film for her with Fred MacMurray but Miss Field hasn't heard anything about it.

The California scene is not new to her. She encountered it in the course of an itinerant childhood. Born in Boston, she soon left the Bay State capital to be trundled across land and sea by her mother—Cuba, Puerto Rico, Panama, Florida, California and points en route. She remembers as a small girl speaking Spanish as fluently as she now speaks English. The winters of her girlhood were spent mostly on Long Island, in Connecticut, and New Jersey, where she settled down for periods of more or less protracted education.

Always she was "daffy" about play acting.

"I remember in Bryson, N. C., when I was about nine, I produced 'The Taming of the Shrew' on the lawn of the hotel where we were staying," says Miss Field. "I rounded up all the children I could find around the hotel, played several roles myself, and acted as producer and director."

As treasurer and chief box office attendant into the bargain—there was no union jurisdiction to cope with—Miss Field extracted two cents from what was no doubt a capacity audience. These ventures had been going on since she was five and Miss Field claims she never had a flop. The good old days of the theater, so to speak.

After these girlhood adventures, peripatetic and theatrical, Miss Field entered the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, in 1932, graduating two years later. Almost immediately, she got an understudy job with "She Loves Me Not," and stepped from behind the scenes to assume a role in the London production. Her rise to stage featuredom and screen stardom has known no serious lapses so far. Keeping a theater and movie career going at the same time is something of a juggler's stunt, but Miss Field hopes she can manage it.

* * *

Her favorite movie role to date is Mae in "Of Mice and Men," a role, incidentally, which shows her versatility. The whole experience of making the film was exciting. That Lewis Milestone would tackle it at all proved to Miss Field what she had always believed, "that Hollywood can if it will make honest and important films. if the demand is great enough from film audiences and if the movie makers will use their intelligence, nothing can prevent the making of fine pictures.

"Hollywood is just like a great big factory turning out mass entertainment and it's no wonder that there are so many B and C pictures. You punch a time clock when you go to work and when you leave the studio. It can be pretty bewildering for the newcomer. If I had to choose between movies and the stage, I'd take the stage."

At present, however, her star rising steadily across two firmaments, Miss Field does not have to ch

Marjorie Lawrence

To be heard as Brünnhilde in "Die Walkure" at the Boston Opera House, Saturday afternoon, March 30.

'Goodbye in the Night'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After a prologue and three acts of Jerome Mayer's "Goodbye in the Night," which George Abbott put on at the Biltmore Theater, last evening, the natural desire of a friendly reviewer is to write something about Mr. Abbott's "Too Many Girls," at the Imperial, a blithe and blooming undergraduate musical, or his farce, "See My Lawyer," which has been going on all winter and is now at the Adelphi.

Mr. Mayer's melodrama is incredible. Far worse than being merely unfair in this type of play, the basic situation—which involves an escaped madman—is pointlessly cruel.

The unfortunate players are thwarted on every side by Mr. Mayer, whose dialogue frequently inspires hoots of laughter which were never intended. The marvel is that Mr. Abbott ever decided to continue such a script beyond its try-out. The pity is that able troupers—such as James Bell, Jean Adair, Mr. Mitchell, Mary Mason, and Edith Van Cleve—found employment in it.

With both players and director understandably nonplussed by the mystery of Forty-seventh Street, it remains for Cirker and Robbins to provide most of the dramatic suspense with their eerie sets. If the offstage doors became confusing, that was not their responsibility. Trying to give an orderly sense of the distraught plot would be like attempting to solve a misfit jigsaw puzzle while riding on a roller coaster. All bumps and no logic is Mr. Mayer's chronicle of stormy weather, an escaped criminal maniac, marooned tourists, and casual corpses treated by the police with a disinterest which amounts almost to nonrecognition. Just forget about "Goodbye in the Night."

J. D. B.

William Saroyan's new play "Love's Old Sweet Song," will have its first presentation at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, on Friday, April 5, according to an announcement from the Theater Guild. On the following Monday, it will begin a two-week engagement at the Forrest Theater, Philadelphia.

On Boston Stages

Donald Randolph is taking the role of Bolingbroke in Maurice Evans' production of "King Richard II," which comes to the Colonial, Monday, in place of Ian Keith, who is dropping out of the cast. Frederick Worlock played the part when Mr. Evans brought the play to Boston before. Mr. Randolph was the Sir Thomas Mowbray of that production and subsequently he has acted both Horatio and the King in the Evans "Hamlet."

* * *

Aldrich at Dennis

According to report in New York, Richard Aldrich will have complete charge of the Cape Playhouse at Dennis, succeeding the late Raymond Moore as managing director.

* * *

For "Keep Off the Grass"

"Keep Off the Grass," according to the New York Times, aims for a Boston opening on April 29 and New York on May 15. Betty Bruce, according to the same source, has been signed for the cast of the new musical. She was in "The Boys From Syracuse."

'House of Seven Gables' Film Premiere in Salem

The world premiere of Universal's film, "The House of Seven Gables," is announced for the Paramount Theater in Salem, Mass., on Wednesday evening. The showing will be a benefit for the House of Seven Gables Settlement. The cast of the film includes George Sanders, Margaret Lindsay, Vincent Price, Dick Foran, and Nan Grey.

Mrs. Roosevelt on Radio To Review Vocational Service

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Rudy Vallee in the comedy role of Capt. John Smith, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaking on "Vocational Service," the first "missing heiress" discovered by radio, and several programs of Easter music are among the features of mid-week dial programs.

Tonight

Serious Music:

Antonini Concert Series, with Hilda Reggiani, Metropolitan Opera soprano, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Concerto No. 26 in D in the "Mozart Concerto Series" with Nadia Reisenberg at the piano and Alfred Wallenstein conducting, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Northwestern University A Capella Choir of 65 voices in Bach's "Jesu, Priceless Treasure," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama:

The nearly forgotten story of Sam Davis, young Confederate spy, is dramatized on "Cavalcade of America," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Josephine Saniuk, of Omaha, Neb., appears as first heiress discovered by the "Court of Missing Heirs" (five men have benefitted by this program); Miss Saniuk will speak from Chicago, where she will claim a $6,200 estate, CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

Variety:

John Rensselaer Chamberlain, journalist, editor and author, is guest with the "Information Please" board of experts; Oscar Levant, Franklin P. Adams, and John Kieran, will be the others of the board, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Second performance of "Celebrity Minstrels" features Frank Norris, associate editor of "Time," playing the drums, while Nelson Case, NBC announcer, assists at the piano; Ray Perkins, Ed East, "Senator" Ford and Ward Wilson join talents as "The Off Key I Sing Four," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Talk:

Senator Arthur Capper (R) Kansas replies to the March 8 speeches of President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and Postmaster General James A. Farley on the Administration's farm program, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Wednesday

Drama:

Charles Boyer and Isabel Jewel give a repeat performance in "Hollywood Playhouse" of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," Jerome K. Jerome's play, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Nancy Carroll and Stanley Ridges enact the leading roles in Star Theater's presentation of "Ceiling Zero," drama of an earlier day in the commercial air service; Hollywood's variety portion of the program brings Ken Murray, m. c., Kenny Baker, Frances Langford, Irene Ryan, and David Broekman's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Donald Vining's "Crowded Paradise," presented by "Listeners' Theater" with the co-operation of Yale University's Department of Drama, WAAB, 9:30.

Serious Music:

Attillio Baggiore, tenor; Mark Love, basso, and an octet sing four selections from Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" during Henry Weber's "Pageant of Melody," MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Talks:

Senator Charles W. Tobey, (R) N. H. speaks on "Census Snooping," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt reviews vocational service at the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Vocational Service for Juniors, in New York City, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Sales taxes will be analyzed during the Twentieth Century Fund's "Next Step Forward" program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:15.

Thursday

Talk:

Representative Sam Hobbs, (D) Alabama, speaks on "Our Melting Pot," MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

Music:

Ruth Freeman, flute student at the Juilliard Graduate School will play Ganne's Andante et Scherzo for Flute; a mixed swing choir and Raymond Paige's 100 Men of Melody round out a program including "Gaucho Serenade," Lieurance's "By the Waters of Minnetonka," "Toy Trumpet," "S. O. S." and "St. Louis Blues," on "Musical Americana," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

"Concert Revue" brings Kathryn Witwer, soprano, singing Hageman's "Christ Went Up Into the Hills" and Mascagni's "Church Scene," MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Variety:

Rudy Vallee, in another session of fun with history, becomes Capt. John Smith, and Martha Raye is Pocahontas, before an audience of Smiths gathered in the Los Angeles studio; Mr. Vallee sings "Captain John Smith," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Humphrey Bogart joins Virginia Bruce in Bing Crosby's "Music Hall"; also annual Easter pickup of an 80-voice choral society from Chicago, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Dance in Education

Pauline Chellis is chairman in charge of the dance section of the Eastern District Association of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, convening at the Hotel Statler, March 26-29.

There will be two meetings of the dance section, March 28 and 29.

NBC

Ruth Freeman

Juilliard flutist, guest soloist with "Musical Americana" period, Thursday, WBZ, at 8 p. m.

Ships and the Sea in Paint

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings by Frank Vining Smith are currently on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street. Mr. Smith specializes in themes of ships and the sea. His exhibition will interest particularly devotees of navigation in large sailing vessels and small racing craft.

It is interesting how maritime portraits avoid the modern steamer with its trim lines and monumental design, how they turn nostalgically to the clippers in full sail plying the waves. To see a good picture of a giant steamer we must turn to shipping offices, to avenues of commerce rather than the tranquil, upholstered walls of an art gallery. The same is true of portrayers of architectural themes, who dwell upon the sentimental features of old brownstone fronts and gingerbread architecture.

Mr. Smith paints the clippers of a century ago with fervor; he dwells upon details with the interest of a seaman. He paints the ships in action, at top speed, as though they still functioned. There is consequently a definite imaginative note in these factual portrayals. Mr. Smith goes further in fanciful device in dwelling upon the romantic moods of the sea. He records moments when colors are bright and romantic, and when there is distinctly a picturesque quality about it all. There is little of the salty, rough realism emphasized by other American maritime painters.

Included in the Vose Exhibition is "The Great Republic," "Clipper Ship, Red Jacket," "Constitution Escaping the British, 1812," and "The Black Ball Liner, 1840." There are other canvases in which he depicts harbors as retreats of rest and safety for those who have sailed the seas; for example, "Wind in the Palm Trees," a South Sea Island harbor, and "Pirate Cove" in the Bahamas. Once again there is a sentimental element infused, probably through association of personal experience.

At times Mr. Smith abandons the shipping motive entirely and he paints a marine, serenely and meditatively as in "Cape Horn" where we see the rays of the sun penetrating the clouds, timidly. When he paints the crashing surf he does not seem to come off so well in a descriptive way; the larger idiom, the broader brush fail to be as articulate as in his more detailed workmanship. "Cape Cod Cranberry Bog" is the closest approach to terra firma. Here Mr. Smith indicates the possibility of another direction of activity in paint toward which he seems to incline. He tries a broader range of colors and achieves a textural quality and atmospheric feeling which is authentic.

Mr. Smith's canvases on the whole lie in the province of subject paintings. Their first appeal is to mariners. Technically the painter adapts a partly naturalistic, partly impressionistic technique to attain his objective. The logic which he follows in correct recording of sailing technique has not its counterpart in his painting technique. Once we have made a careful distinction between the subject painter and the artist who works first for aesthetic ends, we can enjoy and criticize the work of each in proper perspective. If we wished to compare the aesthetic viewpoint with the factual recording of Mr. Smith, we might mention the maritime pictures of Lyonel Feininger shown recently at Wellesley in which the ship and harbor, their lineaments, colors and individual characteristics are subordinated by a unifying dominating pattern, impressive for its rhythmic sequences, and organic fusion as design. The one artist is objective, the other analytical.

* * *

Picasso at Museum

Serving as a sort of appetizer for the forthcoming exhibition of paintings by Pablo Picasso is a canvas now shown in the Museum of Fine Arts. It is a still-life, and if it were not labeled, Picasso, we might hazard the guess that it was painted by Henri Matisse. Such is the unpredictable nature of the work of this Parisian, who is himself a sort of encyclopedia of modern art. Not only has he devised most of the new departures which the Art Nouveau has followed, but he has proved that he can outdo or equal any of his ablest contemporaries at their own game.

This still-life is painted in the free, broad, simplified manner. The factual material is reduced to a few bold black straight lines and curves and the colors are indicated in bright fortuitous (so they seem) spots. The result appears spontaneous, preserving that delectable "freshness of a child of five." That Picasso can be intricate, laborious and rational will be seen in other works in the later days of April.

Reminder

This week's afternoon subscription concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given on Thursday, instead of on Good Friday. The evening concert of this nineteenth pair of the season will be heard as usual on Saturday. Dr. Koussevitzky will interpret for the first time Howard Hanson's Third Symphony. The previous performances were under the direction of the composer. The other items of the program are Mozart's "Figaro" Overture and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC--244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	Gene and Glenn	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, soprano;	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson.	with Ezra Stone	comment	orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Mozart Concerto Series:	"Let's Dance"
8:45	Heirs": sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America":	Popular quiz	"This War": talk	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	"Jordan's Banks"	Popular quiz	Relay from France	"Variety Hour"
9:30	Sen. Arthur Capper,	"Celebrity Minstrels"	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Variety Hour"
9:45	Kansas	"Celebrity Minstrels"	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	N. E. Talks It Over:	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Rangers Stanley Cup	News Service
10:15	Horlick's Orchestra	"Are We Educating for	land; orchestra	playoff	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Democracy?" forum;	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Frank Gagen's Orches-	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	questions	house": drama; music	tra	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Sen. Sheppard, Texas	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn:	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Listen to the Band	comedy songs and pat-	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	ter	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	'Rhythm, Romance'	News; Mildred Carlson.	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	"Breakfast Club": Or-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	chestra and soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Buddy Clark"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping with
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Waltzes of the World"
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": drama	Buckeye Four	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	Orchestra; soloists	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Orchestra; soloists	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks.	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	speakers; music	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"George and Dixie"	Cartéra of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Notebook": recordings.	Marjorie Mills, house-	School of the Air	"Melodic Moods"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	hold talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Melodic Moods"
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Music for the Young	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Dramatization
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	Dramatization
2:30	"Your Family"	Paul Martin's Music	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Dramatization	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Library on the Air"	'Light of the World"	Dramatization	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Informal interviews	"Song Stylist"
3:15	Male Quartet	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Homemakers' Forum	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	Variety program	Pepper Young's Family.	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15	N. E. Press Women	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Benny Krueger's Orch.	Religious service
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Benny Krueger's Orch.	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Serenaders: vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45	'The World Today.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	Paul Barron's Orchestra	Popular Music	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along":	Playhouse: "Passing of	Sheep and Goats Club	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Johnny's Green's Orch.	the Third Floor Back"	Richard Huem, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Quicksilver": quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	Three Dukes of Rhythm.
8:45	drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Serenaders
9:00	Theater: Stanley	"The Green Hornet":	The New Fred Allen	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15	Ridges; Nancy Car-	mystery drama	Show: Merry Mace; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	"Classical Album"
9:30	roll in "Ceiling	Senator Tobey, N. H.	len Art Players; inter-	"Listeners' Theater":	"Classical Album"
9:45	Zero": music	"Recorded Show"	views; orchestra	"Crowded Paradise"	News Service
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	Dance Music	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local sports
10:15	Mrs. Roosevelt	Dance Music	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30	Sports; news	"Prairie Folks": drama-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Local sports
10:45	Music; weather	tization	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	Local sports
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Les Brown's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

NBC

Benay Venuta

Singing star of George Jessel's Celebrity program, Thursdays, WNAC, at 8 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, March 20

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Good - Will Program.

5:30 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour.'

7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature.'

7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.

8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

11:15 p. m.—Piano recital.

11:30 p. m.—"Modern Radio": Advanced Course (transcribed).

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—5:15 p. m.—Music of Today. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Three Hungarian Peasant Songs." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—"American Hour." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Topical Discussion: "Cards on the Table." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10 p. m.—Talk: "This Freedom." GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-5940
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"HILARIOUS FUN"—Walter Winchell
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7855. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Hayden; Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA. 45 St. W. of B'way, Cl. 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40, MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

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DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
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Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
Evgs. 55c to $3.30
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MAURICE EVANS
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Edgar Bergen
"Charlie McCarthy, Detective"
Joan Bennett—Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
"Green Hell"
Wed.: Hunchback of Notre Dame and Oh Johnny, How You Can Love

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HAS FULL STRAIGHT BACK . . . .
SET-IN SLEEVES . . . . . AND
DEEP PATCH POCKETS WITH FLAP

This is a real smart coat, one you will like and proudly wear during the entire spring season.

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Pension Group Gets Top Spot On G.O.P. List

Coveted positions on the April 30 Republican primary ballot—held to be worth quite a few more votes on account of polling-booth laziness—were captured today by the old-age pension advocates headed by William H. McMasters, in drawings for delegate positions to the Republican convention in Philadelphia, at the office of the Secretary of State.

The McMasters group drew No. 1 position on the important delegates-at-large slate and nine out of 15 positions in Congressional district delegate contests. The McMasters delegates include Mr. McMasters himself, Byron P. Hayden, Springfield; Harry P. Gibbs, Brockton; and Selden G. Hill, Danvers.

Four Republican candidates for delegate-at-large will be listed on the unpledged slate headed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, which includes Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; Representative Joseph A. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader of the House, and John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936, and formerly State Treasurer.

The Democratic delegate slate pledged to Postmaster General James A. Farley includes such prominent Democrats as James M. Curley, Charles F. Hurley, Joseph B. Ely, Francis E. Kelly, William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee with power of attorney from Mr. Farley to conduct his political affairs in Massachusetts; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Paul A. Dever, and others.

Newton Tax Cut Of 80 Cents or $1

A probable reduction of 80 cents in the Newton tax rate for 1940, with possibility that the decrease may reach $1, was announced this morning by Daniel A. White, Controller of Accounts, following the approval last night by the Board of Aldermen of a budget totaling $5,507,000.

Declining to predict the final figure, Mayor Paul M. Goddard hinted this morning that transfer of funds from last year's surplus of $300,000 would go to reduce the rate for 1940. "I don't like to forecast the new rate because there are one or two items to be considered before the announcement can be made. However, I have publicly stated that there would be a reduction and I repeat that statement now," Mr. Goddard said.

The budget approved last night by the Aldermen represented $31,505.28 less than recommended by the Mayor and a total reduction of $100,000 from that of last year.

Gas Stamp Issue Before High Court

Decision on whether trading stamps can be given to stimulate the sale of gasoline in Massachusetts will be registered by the State Supreme Court within the next month, it was indicated today following filing of a bill in equity in the court to this end.

The suit was brought by the Watuppa Gas and Fuel Company of Fall River, seeking to restrain John P. McBride, State Director of the Division of Standards, from continuing in effect an order banning trading stamps with gasoline.

Mr. McBride based his ruling on a law passed by the Legislature last summer forbidding the giving of gratuities in connection with the sale of gasoline. The Fall River company contends that this provision is unconstitutional. The same question, coming up in other States, has produced court declarations for and against constitutionality.

C. I. O. Is Maine Choice

BIDDEFORD, Maine, March 19 (AP)—Herbert R. Knowlton, representative of the National Labor Board, announced today that local employees of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company had voted to make the United Textile Workers Union (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations), their bargaining agency. The vote was given as 1,418 to 582.

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Little Italy Gets It From Vienna

By a Staff Photographer

Elsa Subac and Her Gymnasium Class

Less than a year ago Dr. Subac—she has a Ph.D degree from the University of Vienna—arrived in Boston by way of Paris and Rome a refugee, and found things very different in America from what she expected—and she is pleased.

Elsa's Dream Comes True in Boston

A hop from Vienna to Paris—a skip to Rome—and a jump to Boston.

These are long strides for one so petite as Elsa Subac. But she will not take them again—not to Vienna, at least. No, even though Vienna was home.

She smiled as she came up the stairs from the gymnasium at the North End Union—a tiny figure in grey linen slacks, with her dark hair tightly banded with a kerchief. The lusty shouts of young Italy resounded with the roar of Niagara through the halls of the settlement house.

It would be better, she suggested with a twinkle, if we were to talk up here in this conference room. She closed the door and to the muffled accompaniment of mysterious thuds and screams from the corridors outside, told of what it is like to be a refugee in a new country.

Girls Are Girls, She Finds

No, it was not at all as she had supposed, here in America.

"In Europe," she said, "we have a very mistaken impression of American girls. They always say there that American girls are interested only in sports. But I know now that is wrong," she continued, struggling a bit with a language that is still new to her.

"American girls have asked me about Vienna, and to tell them folk stories. And I know they are interested in many other things than sports. But in Vienna," she explained, "we hear a lot about Hollywood, a little about New York—and so we think that is America."

American movies, novels, and kidnapers, and magazine pictures of Americans performing strange capers, she thought were largely responsible for this misunderstanding of American life.

Not All Kidnapers

"When I first came to live with the family in Milton where I do housework in the morning, I said to the mother"—Miss Subac acted it out as she related the story—"I said, 'how do you dare to allow your little girl to go out all alone?'" And when the woman asked why not, Miss Subac replied excitedly, "Why, on account of kidnapers!"

She talked rapidly and vivaciously, blushed as she stumbled over unfamiliar English words, and laughed at her funny ideas before she became acquainted with life in this new country. And it is still new, for it was only last April that she came here.

One of the most amazing things to her, she confessed, was the educational system here. She could not understand it at first. "I was sports counsellor last summer at a Y. W. C. A. camp in Maryland," she went on. "Every morning we used to plan the sports program for the day with the children. It took them so long to make up their minds. Oh, it seemed to me such a waste of time!" She shrugged her shoulders.

"I had never seen it done before. In Europe, the program would be planned for them. They would have no choice. It seemed very strange indeed to me—this method. But finally," her eyes brightened, "I could understand—it was a part of their education. It was education in democracy!"

Yes, It Was a Long Hop

Yes, it was a long hop, skip and a jump that Elsa Subac took when she landed in Boston at the North End Union—Dr. Elsa Subac with a Ph.D. from the University of Vienna, who had studied in Paris and Rome and planned to be a teacher of languages.

Boston is not much like Vienna. "They do not seem to have big parties here," she commented, "as they do at home. There in January and February we have so many big balls—three or four a week sometimes. Everyone goes—all the foreigners from the hotels—everybody. And many in costume. No, they do not seem to do that here."

But she is so busy she does not miss these things. In fact, she admitted that she had been so occupied she hadn't even had the opportunity to become acquainted with any American girls of her own age.

If she continues so rapidly, however, to pick up the language and customs of this country, it will not be many months before she will be, not a foreigner among Americans—not Elsa Subac of Vienna, but Elsa Subac, of Boston, an American citizen.

Huntington Avenue Underpass

Continued from Page 1

ways, and to line the walls with granite blocks.

A year from now, the roadways will be complete and Huntington Avenue a busy speedway, Transit Department officials anticipated today. The underpass, the walls of which are already more than half finished, will be a 1,000-foot affair to help make that street a fast artery into downtown Boston.

The traffic separator—along with a WPA project to remove the strip of rough paving stones along the street car reservation in the center of Massachusetts Avenue which is scheduled to begin about April 1—will help to improve Massachusetts Avenue as a rapid cross-town highway.

The importance of the project from a traffic standpoint was graphically explained today by Frank H. Malley, secretary of the City Planning Board, who cited traffic surveys showing that 80 per cent of the traffic passing this intersection threads through the cross-stream and goes straight ahead. Few cars swing right or left.

A mental picture of the completed underpass emerges from the wealth of details furnished by Transit Department engineers. From crest to crest it will be about 1,000 feet, but with another 100 feet on each end where the traffic lanes swing toward the center. Road clearance beneath the bridge will be 14 feet—enough for the fire department's biggest hook and ladder truck with a man riding at the tiller.

Underneath the lowest part of the roadway there will be a drainage basin 11 feet deep, and 10 by 20 feet across. Near the bottom there will be a float. When the water rises to that level the float will automatically start an electric pump, which boosts the water up from the basin into the sewer. If the basin fills up faster than the pump can empty it, soon it will lift a second float, which will start a second pump.

Metal railings like those at the Commonwealth Avenue underpass will divide underpass traffic from automobiles continuing along the sides of Huntington Avenue to turn onto Massachusetts Avenue. There won't be any landscaping because the walls will be straight up and down, not broad and sloping as at the Commonwealth Avenue underpass.

The Massachusetts Avenue bridge will have heavy stone railings. On the Symphony Hall side, this bridge will extend up Huntington Avenue about 30 feet. This will provide a space for automobiles coming down Huntington from Gainsborough Street to make a U turn and head back toward the YMCA, after which they can turn right off Huntington and continue on Gainsborough.

This measure is being included because there is considerable traffic from the Arena, the New England Conservatory of Music and other centers entering Huntington on Gainsborough Street.

Of the $800,000 cost, Boston is contributing $300,000. The rest comes from WPA. The cost is higher than that of the Commonwealth Avenue underpass, Transit Department engineers explained, because (1) the intersection has to be kept open for traffic during the construction, (2) the Huntington Avenue project is somewhat longer, (3) sand and ground water add difficulties to the work.

Before the workmen could lay much concrete on the Symphony Hall side, they had to burrow under the heavy stone steps in front of the Hall, and install extra underpinning. Otherwise the steps would have sunk in the sandy soil.

Montreal Mayor Talks to Kiwanis

Another link in Canadian-American friendship was welded this morning when J. Alex Edmison, member of the Montreal Board of Aldermen, came to Boston, called on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and left City Hall impressed with the Mayor's "hospitality, friendliness, and obvious grasp of city affairs."

Mr. Edmison found much in common about Boston and Montreal and pointed out that the two cities, founded within 12 years of each other, presented the same spectacle of towering modern buildings next door to old churches and landmarks tracing back to the cities' earliest days. "The same spirit of friendliness and hospitality is prevalent in both cities," he declared.

In a talk at the regular luncheon of the Kiwanis Club Mr. Edmison discussed his hobby of collecting old newspapers. "Newspapers," he said, "are the diaries of history. If you read contemporary papers you get the spirit of the times better than from staid history books."

Vermont Pays Jobless Sojourning in Sunny South

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 19—Information that Vermont's jobless sojourning in sunny Florida drew $1,207 in unemployment compensation in January and February, this week had the rest of the State's winter-ridden citizenry "sitting up and taking notice." When the State Unemployment Compensation Commission released the figures showing payments being made to some 30-odd persons in the southland, requests asking "how come" began to pour into the commission offices. Most of the inquirers indicated that they never realized idleness could "be like that."

The Commission explained, however, that this was nothing unusual, that payments to persons temporarily residing in other States amounted to $12,707 during the first two months of the year. Massachusetts and New Hampshire led in the number of interstate payments for which Vermont was liable, while sixteen payments totaling $111 went to California, two for $19 to Texas, five for $75 to Mississippi, two payments of $26 to Alabama and ten payments amounting to $87 to Arizona.

While admitting, it looks like a racket, officials of the Unemployment Compensation Department said there is nothing the department has been able to do about it. It was explained that an individual will work most of the year in Vermont, perhaps loses his job with the coming of winter. On pretext, or with sincere intention, he goes to Florida or some warm climate State where he can live more cheaply and have a chance to obtain work. He registers for work in Florida or whatever State he may be in and files a claim for unemployment compensation.

If authorities there cannot find him work he gets unemployment compensation paid by Vermont where he has built up his unemployment eligibility. Naturally, officials point out, authorities in Florida or in any other State, give their own unemployed the first opportunity. Whether or not the Vermonter in Florida actually seeks to get work, so long as he is registered and no job is offered him, he is eligible to the Vermont unemployment compensation.

Jury Finds Connolly And Conway Guilty

Continued from Page 1

the verdicts completed by Francis T. Russell, foreman of the jury.

Connolly was found not guilty on charges that he accepted $1,150 in presents and rewards from seven employees in 1939 for a campaign fund.

Appeals Expected

It is anticipated that Connolly and Conway will appeal the guilty verdicts inasmuch as their counsels took numerous exceptions during the trial.

Connolly's attorney is Abner R. Sisson, while Conway was represented by Herbert F. Callahan.

The employees from whom Connolly was found guilty of requesting and receiving bribes were:

John E. Noonan, $300; Marguerite W. Kennedy, $200; Mary M. Cunningham, $250; Louise V. Crowley, $250; Anna E. Pugh, $200; Edward J. Kelley, $300; Gertrude F. Cotter, $200; Catherine R. Gibbons, $200; Mary V. Brophy, $200; Martha E. Friel, $300; Thomas Brophy, $250; and Mary Brogie, $250.

Conway was found guilty in all these cases except those involving Mary M. Cunningham and Louise V. Crowley. He was not found guilty in the Cunningham case and found not guilty of taking $250 from John J. Crowley, brother of Miss Crowley.

On pleading for low bail after Edward M. Sullivan, Assistant District Attorney, recommended the $5,000 to $10,000 increase, Connolly said:

"I can appreciate what bail means—the security of a man's appearance before the court. I have very little worldly goods but I am rich in the gifts from God. If I can't go on bail it will take away the head of the family from my brood of eight. I have never left the city. I do not intend to run away. I asked this court for a trial on this case and I opposed a continuance which was requested by the District Attorney."

Broke Down

At this point Connolly broke into tears and pleaded:

"Please allow me to go to my family as a decent husband and a loving father."

The Connolly case verdict now turns attention to the disappearance of John F. Dowd, former Sheriff of Suffolk County, who like Connolly resigned from office under pressure of charges arising from an investigation by the Boston Bar Association. On both the Connolly and Dowd cases Reuben L. Lurie was the chief investigator and counsel for the Bar Association's committee.

The Connolly case resulted in the presentation of 72 witnesses and a 13-day trial. Assistant Attorney General Sullivan yesterday delivered the final argument of the prosecution, charging the sole issue was "sale of jobs" and ridiculing defense claims that the money passed was actually contributions or loans.

Called Revolting

He called the case "revolting because it involves the sale of jobs. That's the issue: Jobs for sale. Where? In the temple of Justice. And who conspired to sell them? Connolly and Conway. There it is, a clear, simple issue."

Mr. Sullivan later stated: "Connolly quit under fire. . . . Is that consciousness of innocence? Is that what you'd do if you were unjustly accused? Would you quit? Or would you demand the right to face your accusers and hurl their false accusations into their teeth?"

Mr. Sisson, Connolly's counsel, in his final armument, said:

"There is no doubt Connolly and Conway were close friends. But that's no arument that they conspired to do an illegal thing. There's a big difference there. If money was that easy to get by way of bribery, would Connolly have endorsed $3,000 in notes for Conway? If the tapping was as easy as they say it was, there wouldn't be any need for Conway's notes.

"The one crime to which Connolly pleads guilty is the crime of friendship. He is guilty of keeping men and women on the pay roll, who come in here to bear false witness. Why, he promoted Kelley, the ingrate to end all ingrates, the traitor to end all traitors, the Judas in this case."

Sawyer May Run For Second Place

Representative Roland S. Sawyer (D) of Ware announced today that he may seek the nomination for Lieutenant Governor at the next election.

Mr. Sawyer's statement came on the heels of a similar announcement by Mayor Roger L. Putnam (D) of Springfield, that he also would be a candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship.

The Representative said, "I have received numerous offers of backing if I decide to make the run. As Mayor Putnam is much younger than I am, I should think, if I should decide to seek the office, that he would retire and await a later election."

Safety Program Planned

The Cambridge Safety Committee, recently appointed by Mayor John W. Lyons to effect a reduction of automobile accidents, said today that a safety program for drivers of commercial vehicles operating out of Cambridge would be inaugurated.

In Step With Style

By a Staff Photographer

Patricia June Farey
Models seafoam green topcoat, matching suit, red straw sailor hat and bag to contrast.

Edna Somers
Director of Jordan Marsh Fashion Center takes notes on Miss Farey's Easter outfit.

Woman Fashion Show Director Likes to Keep Them Informal

Showing fashions is promoting merchandise, and promoting merchandise means the tops in salesmanship.

That's the way Miss Edna Somers, who directs the Fashion Center for Jordan Marsh, looks at her job.

"My department is the connecting link between the store and the public," Miss Somers explained. "I comment on fashions each week and assemble the shows. We put on from five to eight shows a week."

Fashion shows today, at least as Miss Somers interprets them, are, she says, "quite informal."

How did she know how to put on fashion shows?

Miss Somers smiles when she's asked this question. She had never attended fashion shows herself when she began putting them on. Perhaps that is why she can so delightfully break with the tradition of formality that seemed to grow up with them. Miss Somers herself has no comment to make as to that. There is the fact, she seems to say. Make of it what you will.

Spring and Fall Lead

Seasonal shows, in spring and fall, Miss Somers says, are the only really elaborate ones. These are done in scenes, with music.

"In general," Miss Somers explained, "a show is built around one general theme, as coats or suits or daytime dresses."

What Miss Somers likes best about her shows, and what makes her prefer them to her work in radio, is, as she puts it, "we feel the audience with us."

It isn't just giving information as to color or style, putting on high-fashion chic shows, Miss Somers says. There are also wardrobe consultations, color readings, figure and face analyses. Occasionally, they will have private shows.

"But possibly not this year," Miss Somers pointed out, "because of conditions in Europe."

Miss Somers uses only professional models for her shows. They are kept very busy, she says, with their free-lance work. She uses six girls all the time.

Rehearse for a show? Never. Miss Somers likes the spontaneity of an unrehearsed performance.

Miss Somers enjoys interviewing fashion editors on the radio. She has been on the Jordan Marsh program, two or three years ago and had a show to do every week.

As to her preference for a personal audience, Miss Somers had this to add:

"When you know how your audience feels, you know how it reacts to clothing, and that gives you important clues as to what fashions will go over and will sell well."

There is an infinite variety to her work, Miss Somers says. "It never gets dull." That, she thinks, is because fashions change so quickly.

A fashionist's calendar runs something like this: new hats, about every three weeks. New styles in dresses, every month. Variations in coats and suits, every three months or so. And as for accessories, there's something new in every week.

"We're now working on early summer fashions," Miss Somers said—even while models in Easter attire flitted about—"and before we know it, we'll be showing them."

In the warm summer weather, the stores don't hold fashion shows.

Has Varied Activities

But Miss Somers finds plenty to do. She consults with the merchandising department, makes recommendations for window displays, works with buyers and sales people.

Like a good publicist, Miss Somers is keenly conscious of what is going on in the community, with a view to tying her store in with it,—as, with the opera coming to Boston, Jordan Marsh is sponsoring an opera-appreciation series, with prizes to boost interest.

Like a good merchandise man, Miss Somers knows her store and its seasonal promotions in various departments. With spring and yard goods in mind, she is having the store's dressmaking salon fashion some clothes out of yard goods they are featuring, will put on a show with models and a guest lecturer from Vogue.

"What is important for a woman to remember in selecting her clothes?" Miss Somers pondered. "I think it's a question of knowing which of her features to play up and what her particular temperament is,—whether she's the tailored or the romantic type.

"Above all, we try to make women happy. Clothes are very important, for if you're well groomed and not conscious of your clothes at all, it helps you a great deal."

Boston May Dock The Queen Mary

Although officials at the Boston Navy Yard said today they had received no official word that the British liner Queen Mary would be brought to Boston for overhauling in the huge naval drydock at South Boston, reports of that nature persisted.

The opinion was expressed in shipping circles that the great liner would require drydocking and painting after its six month's anchorage at New York, prior to her proposed return to service as a troop ship. The Naval drydock is the only such structure on the east coast able to accommodate the ship.

Navy officials said that advance notice of a plan to use the drydock would be necessary to get it in readiness for the ship. The last occupant of the dock was the new airplane carrier Wasp. When in commission the Leviathan, then the largest vessel afloat, was brought to the Boston drydock for periodic overhauling.

300 on Graduation List At Wentworth Institute

Three hundred men will receive certificates for completing one, two, or three-year evening courses at Wentworth Institute Wednesday when the 29th annual graduation exercises of the evening division will be held.

City Council Sidetracks A Beano Inquiry

Despite widespread reports of violations of the Mayor's regulations concerning Beano games and repeated demands for investigation, the Boston City Council yesterday pigeonholed an order requesting the Finance Commission to investigate the situation.

The proposal, made by Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay, brought immediate and vigorous opposition from Councilors Charles I. Taylor of Dorchester, James S. Coffey of East Boston, and Thomas E. Linehan of South Boston, who demanded that Mr. Chase present some evidence of irregularities before asking an investigation.

During the debate Councilor Joseph M. Scannell, also of South Boston, introduced an order asking the Mayor to consider the establishment of a city-owned Beano, ostensibly to increase municipal revenue. The proposed Beano would be conducted twice a month by City officials, and would offer "attractive prizes." The Council will consider this order next Monday during its executive session.

The Councilors are paid $40 a week and meet each Monday afternoon, when most of the three-hour session is devoted to Executive Committee deliberations.

Councilor Henry L. Shattuck rose during yesterday's meeting to the defense of Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Municipal Research Bureau, who has conferred with the Appropriations Committee concerning the 1940 budget. Councilor Shattuck's defense of Mr. Loeffler followed a scathing attack on the research man by Councilor Coffey. Mr. Shattuck declared that in the city's grave financial condition, it should seek advice from anyone who was qualified to give it.

Maine School's Play For Boston March 23

The Kents Hill School play, "Wild Autumn," written and directed by Frederick A. McCue, head of the English Department at Kents Hill School, Kents Hill, Maine, and a resident of Salem, Mass., will be presented as a feature of the Boston Kents Hill Alumni Association when it convenes at Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Saturday evening, March 23.

"Wild Autumn" is one of a series of plays written by Mr. McCue during the past nine years for presentation by students interested in dramatics.

Have some May this MARCH
What if your little world in March is fog and drizzle—it's May just beyond the horizon, in somebody's voice you haven't heard for far too long, in the laughter of friends. Telephone through the March all around you to the May just outside. Out-of-town rates are very low, especially evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.
Make a Happy Discovery now
See how little it costs to call out of town.
BETWEEN BOSTON AND

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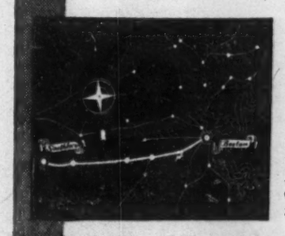
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Patrick Expected to Devise New Tactics Against Bruins—Catching Improved

Boston Sextet Is Depending Upon Balance to Win Games

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—To a Bostonian in this town about the most important thing today is the play-off game between the Bruins and Rangers at Madison Square Garden tonight. The average New Yorker looks at you in wonderment when you mention the game—he is not aware that such a contest is to be held. The city is so big that a sports event of this sort, drawing some 16,000 spectators, hardly creates an impression here.

Within the walls of Madison Square Garden, however, the City of New York will be forgotten, for the 16,000 to be present are of the rabid type who will voice their hopes with no uncertainty. Many of those who saw the series last year will be at the scene again and expecting plenty of action. The series at that time was torrid to say the least and close enough with four of the seven games going overtime to decisions.

Confident

Both Art Ross and Lester Patrick were confident today. They were not predicting much that was indicative of marked supremacy, but both seemed satisfied that their charges were ready. And to say a hockey team is ready is enough, for the hockey fans who have followed these two teams at all this season, know that that means they will stage a lively ball game.

If both teams follow custom, the trend will be toward defensive play with close checking and rugged blocking. When the defense tightens the first goal of the game becomes difficult to get and important. With both clubs so evenly matched the pressure and tenseness on the ice is shared by the spectators and that is what makes play-off hockey so interesting.

Marked Margin

Offensively the Bruins have a marked margin over the Rangers as evidenced in the final standing. The Bruins have scored 170 goals, third highest in the history of the league, as against 136 for the New Yorkers. That averages better than three goals per game for the season. Defensively the Rangers hold the advantage in that they have been scored against only 77 times in 48 games. The red light went on behind the Bruin net 98 times.

This is the first time the Bruins have gone into the play-offs without Eddie Shore. Rangers think that is going to make a difference in their favor, but there are plenty of Boston supporters who believe that Capt. Dit Clapper will rise to the occasion and play the greatest hockey of his career.

Need Clapper

It is quite necessary that Clapper does play well for he very easily could provide the incentive to drive the team to victory. All great hockey teams have some one individual upon whom they lean, whether admitted or not. That theory extends back to the early days with Ottawa having its Frank Nighbor, Boston its Shore, Toronto its King Clancy, Canadiens their Morenz, Montreal its Conacher and Rangers their Ching Johnson. Today the Bruins need Clapper for that role and opposing him in a similar role will be Art Coulter, captain of the Rangers.

The last time the Rangers played here and were beaten, Lester Patrick stated that the third lines might prove the deciding factor. It so happened that it was the Boston third line that scored the winning goal in the last few minutes of play. The reason for that is that the first two lines check each other more closely and scoring opportunities are few.

Same Tactics Expected

In the play-offs last year Patrick sent Hiller, Watson and George Allen out to check the "Sauerkrauts" and they did a good job of it. This year the Rangers probably will adopt the same tactics except that Bryan Hextall is on the line instead of Allen. The third line for Rangers will see Lynn Patrick, Clint Smith and probably Alf Pike or Kilby Macdonald in operation and Smith, the center, always creates havoc with the Bruins by his rigorous forechecking.

Although home ice usually favors a team, the Bruins have elected to open here figuring that if they should win they will return to Boston for the Thursday and Sunday games with a tremendous advantage. If they lose, they still feel that the two home games to come will be worth the chance of opening in New York.

Manager Art Ross had not definitely decided early today about his extra man. Red Hamill, Flash Hollett and Art Jackson have alternated for the most part and tonight the man to sit out probably will be Hamill or Hollett. It seems that Hollett sat out both games here in Boston in which the Bruins won and he may be chosen again tonight.

Protection Behind the Plate

Left to right: Phil Masi, Stan Andrews, Al Lopez and Mike Sandlock. Masi, Andrews and Lopez are expected to be on the regular catching staff all season

Bees Show Strength Behind Plate With Three Good Men

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 19—Everything considered, Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees had enough to keep him occupied today. First of all, the world champion New York Yankees came here for the start of a two-game home-and-home series, which will be concluded at St. Petersburg on Thursday. In the second place, and more important, are the outfield and pitching problems that "Old Case" must solve before the opening of the regular National League season at home on April 16.

But there was at least one department that the popular pilot could look upon this day and smile his own patented smile. We refer, of course, to the catching. In Al. Lopez, Phil Masi and Stanley Andrews, the Boston club has a backstopping staff that is the envy of several rival managers in the senior circuit.

Lopez Outstanding

There is not much one can say about Lopez that has not been written many times. As a defensive receiver, Al is in a class by himself. His superiority extends to the American League as well as the National. As they like to say in the dugout, he is a cat behind that plate. He jumps after loose balls like a cat jumps after a toy. His throwing, although not done with a "rifle" arm, is accurate and catches perhaps more ambitious base runners than any other in the majors.

Lopez bothers the opposition by stealing their signals—by breaking up hit and run plays with pitchouts—by catching runners off their bases. In the thinking league, Al is always out in front from opening day and it takes a shrewd opponent to match him. This spring Stengel has the veteran catcher hitting more balls to right field than ever before. As Lopez is a right-hand hitter, it is more natural for him to pull balls to left field But if he can master the trick of pushing outside pitches to right, he will make himself a .300 hitter. And Lopez, hitting .300 or more, would be immediately recognized as the outstanding all-around backstop in the majors.

Behind Lopez

Phil Masi was the sensation of this training camp in 1939. He came here practically unknown from the Middle West and proceeded to out-hustle about three other young catching prospects who on paper figured to rank ahead of him. The husky youngster reported to the Fair Grounds early and stayed late. Stengel grew to like him. When the season opened, Masi was the second-string catcher behind the talented Lopez.

Masi made his initial big league appearance against the Giants at the Polo Grounds on April 23 of last year, relieving Lopez. On May 11 the Chicago rookie started his first game, against the Chicago Cubs at Boston. Before the race closed he appeared in better than 40 more games, either behind the plate or as a pinch hitter. He is a power hitter, although his freshman average was a mere .254.

Worked Hard

Playing baseball, or even catching double-headers, must be play to Masi. He was raised amid the most humble surroundings in Chicago and had to work hard from boyhood. His rugged build seemingly never tires, which makes him the ideal model for a backstop. When Lopez steps down from his lofty perch, Masi will step up. He is the self made player.

The third member of the catching trio is Stanley Andrews, the local boy from Lynn, Mass. Mechanically, Stan was impressive the first time he ever set foot on a training field with the Bees. He had a great throwing arm and his work with a bat made the other Bees envious. But it was not until this spring, through the teaching of Stengel and Lopez, that Andrews reached the stage where he could move around like a big leaguer behind the plate—catch low pitches—keep awake to the strategy of the opposition. He looks 100 per cent improved over last spring. In fact, he looks like Lopez, which is just about the highest compliment a person can pay a backstop.

* * *

On their recent journey to Florida's East Coast, Manager Stengel and Secretary Duffy Lewis of the Bees studied a possible training site at West Palm Beach. It is an open secret that the club would like to get away from Bradenton, where the field is in poor shape and the exhibition game crowds are slim.

* * *

If the Bees do not find the situation in West Palm Beach attractive, they might consider Orlando, where Clark Griffith's Washington Senators make their spring headquarters.

* * *

There would be only one outstanding point against moving to a site on the East Coast of Florida. Most of the major league clubs train on the West Coast, or inland, and long bus jaunts would be necessary to play major opposition.

Huskies Figure To Field Best Team in Years

Although only 10 experienced players were among the 27 baseball candidates reporting to Coach Herb Gallagher at Northeastern yesterday, the Husky coach will be perfectly willing to start the season with that nucleus.

As matters stand, the Huskies will have one of their best teams in years since Gallagher will have at least two players of practically the same ability for every position.

Heading the sophomores who reported yesterday were Wally Sullivan of Cranston, R. I., who is expected to develop into a stand-out pitcher, and Al Pajonas of Hartford, Conn., the sophomore basketball ace who is slated for the shortstop berth. Two years ago, Sullivan led the Cape Cod League in batting and last year Pajonas gained valuable experience by playing shortstop for Gallagher's Bourne team in the same circuit.

With Pajonas and Sullivan on the "first day" team, Gallagher would have Ray Yetten of Waltham, behind the plate; sophomore Ernie Colantonia of Newton at first; veteran Joe Beaton of Dorchester at second; Co-Captain Sammy Swardlick of Canton at third, and Ed Colt of Roxbuhy, Sylvan Simon of Newton and Co-Captain Alex Struzzerio of East Boston in the outfield. Joe Grinkis would be the general utility man. At least six of this team probably will be in the starting line-up for the opening game against Boston College on April 13.

Workouts for the battery men start today in the cage behind Northeastern's new West Building. Gallagher expects at least twice as many candidates when divisions change next week.

Jimmy Foxx Provides Most Satisfaction in Sox Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 19—Joe Cronin, manager of the Red Sox, pauses before answering this question: What has been the most satisfactory development on the team since spring training opened here nearly three weeks ago?

Always he runs through a list he seems to have memorized, naming the promise shown by Dominic Di Maggio, Jim Bagby's prospective comeback, the possibilities in Lefty Harris, the early pitching by Herbert Hash and Bill Butland, Lefty Grove's fine condition, and the strengthening of the reserves.

Foxx Is Answer

He concludes, invariably, by saying, "But I guess the most satisfying thing of all is Jimmy Foxx's keenness and his great physical condition. I've never before seen Foxx so ready. It looks as though he might have his greatest season of all."

Foxx spent the winter in Florida, managing the two golf courses he opened in partnership, finally ending the partnership and becoming sole proprietor of the links. The business problems apparently worried Foxx no more than a batting slump. He can stand adversity better than most athletes.

In Great Condition

Naturally, he played a lot of golf, about five rounds a week, and this kept his weight down, his legs strong, and his swing smooth. For the last couple of years Foxx has been stiff and ungainly when starting training, but this year his muscles were loose when he reported, although he is 33 years old.

As Foxx looks now, the time is not ripe for Ted Williams to succeed him as the Red Sox home run king. Indeed, Joe Cronin plans to bat Foxx fourth and Williams third, contrary to last season, in the Sox batting order, because he thinks Foxx will be able to bat in more runs from the clean-up position than Williams, who led the American League with 145 in 1939.

May Threaten Ruth Record

If he is able to play a full season, Foxx may threaten Babe Ruth's home run record, set at 60 in 1937, although the closest he has come in four years of playing for the Red Sox was 50 in 1938. Usually a poor spring hitter, Foxx has hit more long drives in the three weeks he has been training than he ever did before at this stage of the proceedings.

"I don't see why I shouldn't have a good season," says Foxx. "I feel fine, better than ever, and I think I'll give those pitchers something to think about." He could have said that they have not stopped thinking about him since he broke in with the Athletics in 1926.

Williams Admits

Ted Williams admits that there is only one man in baseball who can hit a ball farther than he can—Jimmy Foxx. Foxx is Williams's idol, and he goes to the slugger for advice on money matters . . . George Lacy has many good points as a catcher, but Joe Cronin would like him better if he displayed more energy. He doesn't play as though he loved the game.

The Sox have only three pitchers who are more than 30 years of age—Lefty Grove, Joe Heving, and Fred Ostermueller . . . Paul Campbell is rated as a better defensive first baseman than Ulysses Lupien, Harvard captain of last year . . . Trainer Win Green will be anxiously awaiting a telegram tonight on the outcome of the first Bruins-Rangers play-off game.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Harry Wolf won national amateur squash racquets title for tenth consecutive year.

Three Years Ago

Dizzy Dean signed contract for reported $24,000 after filing request for voluntary retirement which Cardinals had approved.

Olympics Meet Concordia Six In Ice Series

As has been their custom for the past two winters, the Boston Olympics will finish out the season with a series of exhibition games against some of the best teams in Canada. The Concordia Civics will form the opposition this week end, meeting the local sextet at the Garden Saturday night, March 23, and Tuesday evening, March 26.

This will be the third Boston invasion for the Concordia array. The two inter-league rivals have met on four occasions during the past two years, both teams winning twice. Two years ago Olympics won the opening contest 4-1, but lost the return engagement 6-1. Last winter the Civics took the first game 5-3, while the Olympics turned the tables the next day, 4-1.

This year the series will be a true test of the strength of the two Quebec leagues, the Quebec Senior and the Provincial Senior. Saturday's night's teams both finished second in their respective loops. Concordia, under the able management of Sylvio Mantha, finished on the heels of the highly-regarded Montreal Royals, but were eliminated by Verdun Leafs in the semifinals of the play-offs. Olympics were runners-up to Sherbrooke in the Provincial League, but were put out by the Lachine Rapides in the semifinals of their own play-offs.

Canadian Golf

TORONTO (CP)—The Canadian amateur golf championship will be held at the Mayfair Golf and Country Club, Edmonton, Alta., in the week of July 29, Secretary B. L. Anderson of the Royal Canadian Golf Association announced here.

The Interprovincial team match for the Willingdon Cup and the Canadian junior championship will be staged July 29. Both are 36-hole medal events. The match play amateur championship starts July 30 and concludes with the final on Saturday, Aug. 3.

Bees Beat Giants

BRADENTON, Fla., March 19 (AP)—Two baby Bees, Sebastian Sisti and Carvell Rowell, paced their teammates to a 7-4 triumph over the New York Giants yesterday to give the Boston club its third-straight victory in National League competition.

Sisti banged out three hits, was hit by the pitcher once in five trips to the plate and scored three runs. Rowell stole home in the seventh with the final Bee run, scored a second and batted in two more. Jim Tobin held the Giants scoreless in his turn and looked very effective. All New York runs were scored on Dick Errickson, who got credit for the game.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York (N)	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	9	2
Boston (N)	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	x	7	10	2

Castleman, Salvo (4), Lynn (6), Brown (8) and Danning, O'Dea (4), Tobin, Errickson (3), Weir (6), Barnicle (8) and Lopez, Andrews (3).

Worth While

WICHITA, Kan., March 19 (AP)—It's going to be worth while for sand lot baseball teams to send players into organized professional ball this year.

The National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress recently announced it would give $100 to a team, when one of its players makes good in higher classifications with the hopes the award will encourage managers to develop young players rather than cater to older players.

Nassau 20, Yale 0

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 19 (AP)—Nassau defeated Yale University 20 to 0 March 18 in the first rugby football match of a series of four.

Yale opened with a threat but quickly was put on the defensive and succumbed to Nassau's speed. The half-time score was 5-0.

The second game will be played Wednesday, followed by others Friday and Saturday.

Springfield Court Team Leaves for Indianapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 19—The highest scoring basketball team in Springfield College history left yesterday to represent the New England colleges at the eastern division of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's tournament at Indianapolis, March 22 and 23.

Coach Edward J. Hickox headed the Marion contingent, which included Capt. Al Werner, Rochester, N. Y., senior; and Capt.-Elect Ray Schmidt, junior from Springfield, N. J. Other players to make the trip were Bob "Smokey" Mortenson, Medford, Mass.; Bruce Munro, Springfield, Mass.; Richard Redding, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gordon Gray, Rochester, N. Y.; Tink MacVean, Johnstown, N. Y.; John Panatier, College Point, Long Island; and Charles Kistne, Holyoke, Mass.

The Maroons scored an average of 49 points a game to their opponents 39.5, while winning 16 games out of the 18 played. They scored a total of 882 points while holding their opponents to 711 and they had an average of one point for every 49 seconds they were in action.

No High Scorer

An unusual feature of this scoring parade was that not one of the Hickoxmen was in the first 10 scorers in New England. Bob "Smokey" Mortenson led the point column with 59 baskets and 42 free tries for 160 points. Coach Hickox points with pride to the fact that he had no outstanding scorer, for it shows the Maroons won their games by teamwork rather than by the individual efforts of any player. "In the tournament they can't beat us by stopping our high scorer," he says, "for we haven't any."

The Maroons lost only to Tufts in the New England competition and to St. John's of Brooklyn. Highlights were the victories over City College of New York and Worcester Polytechnic Institute. In beating W. P. I. by 19 points the Maroons showed their superiority over a team which later defeated powerful Rhode Island State. Rhode Island held first place in the New England section until almost the last game of the season.

Five Championships

Springfield gained much prestige in the 40-37 victory over C. C. N. Y., for it defeated the Nat Holman team just when his Beavers were at their peak. The week before the Springfield game. C. C. N. Y. beat Manhattan and the following week defeated the unbeaten N. Y. U. team.

Winning the New England championship is a triumph for Coach Ed Hickox, whose retirement was announced last year, but who was called back this year after Coach "Manny" Mansfield, who had been appointed to take Coach Hickox' place, had accepted a call to Bates. This is the 14th basketball season at Springfield for Coach Hickox. During that time his teams have won the New England championships in 1927, 1928, 1936, 1937, and 1940. They have won 187 games and lost only 67.

Southern Pickups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 19—Heard behind the Red Sox batting cage . . . Hint to partisans of Joe Cronin's latest collection of ball players—watch Jim Bagby and Woody Rich this year . . . These two boys are primed to take up some slack in the Boston pitching staff . . . And definitely . . . Lefty Grove, a master of control, was out on the Payne Field rubber throwing to Doc Cramer, who simply held his glove up and the lanky veteran hit the target every time . . . "They ought to pay to catch you," said Cramer . . . No hurler in camp has more on the ball than young Frankie Dasso . . . Cronin and Herb Pennock have him throwing an overhand curve that explodes . . . All the youngster needs now is a little better control.

* * *

When the Red Sox came to camp they brought 75 dozen official baseballs with them—at $16.20 per dozen . . . No wonder they pay two boys to chase foul balls that go over the grandstand and bleachers . . . The club's annual ball bill runs to about $10,000 . . . Tom Daly also has several dozen "autograph" balls, which look like the regular pellet, but actually are stuffed with wood scraps . . . When somebody asks for an autographed ball, or one to get autographed he gets a phonie . . . Apparently Dominic Di Maggio came to the Red Sox with only one noticeable weakness—he sometimes throws his bat when swinging at pitched balls.

* * *

Most of the hitters in camp use bats several ounces heavier than their regular model . . . Cronin, for example, uses a 36-ounce bludgeon after the American League bell rings, but down here he swings a 40-ouncer . . . The point is, after swinging a heavy model in practice, the regular one will feel lighter and be easier to handle . . . Most of the boys are breaking in new gloves . . . Joe Heving is the champion lobby sitter on the club . . . Elton Deuse, the giant catcher from Providence, was the champ until Heving ended his holdout period . . . The town of Sarasota will probably build a new clubhouse for the Boston club before next Spring . . . And a new fence around the field.

* * *

Two kings of swing were found talking in the lobby of the Tampa Terrace Hotel one day last week—Jimmy Foxx and Kay Kyser . . . Cronin believes he now has the finest training field in Florida . . . The only unpleasant part of the current conditioning campaign has been the weather and the Sarasota Chamber of Commerce could hardly do anything about that . . . The Red Sox made a smart move when they signed Frank Shellenback to a two-year coach's contract . . . Frank was with the St. Louis Browns last season, but was headed for a managerial berth in the Pacific Coast League when the Boston club interrupted his flight this winter.

* * *

The series between the Bees and Red Sox opens at Sarasota on March 23 and continues at Bradenton two days later . . . Cronin is not figuring on Fritz Ostermueller in his early pitching plans . . . The left-hander, who was forced to miss the first two weeks of training, may not be in shape to help the team until May . . . The Red Sox break camp the morning of March 30, playing a game with the Cincinnati Reds that afternoon in Tampa . . . From there the locals move North by way of Birmingham . . . The Reds may not have as much fun with the Sox this spring as they did last on the northward journey . . . Eddie Rommel, the American League umpire working out here, can still throw that baffling knuckleball . . . He looks as if he could go nine innings today. E. R.

Norwich Baseball

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Athletic Director Don C. McCallister has announced a 10-game schedule for the Norwich University baseball team. Coached by Stuffy McInnis, the Cadets open against Worcester Tech in Worcester April 23.

The remainder of the schedule follows:

April 29—Boston University.
May 1—Vermont at Burlington; 7—St. Michael's at Winooski; 9—William and Mary; 11—Middlebury; 14—Vermont; 18—Middlebury at Middlebury; 28—Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 30—St. Michaels.

Harvard Leader

By a Staff Photographer

Joseph Prentice Willetts of Roslyn Heights, Long Island, is following in the footsteps of his father at Harvard. Yesterday Joe was elected captain of the varsity hockey team for next season, a post his father, William P. Willetts, held back in 1914. The new captain succeeds William C. Coleman of Baltimore, Md.

Weak Hitting

SEBRING, Fla., March 19 (AP)—Roger Cramer was the only regular in the line-up yesterday as a weak-hitting Red Sox team edged the Newark Bears of the International League, 4-2, in a 10-inning contest.

Earl Johnson's wildness and failure to cover first on an infield hit gave Newark its first run, and the second was scored on Bill Johnson's lusty triple in the third. Boston scored one in the first on Hank Borowy's generosity, got another in the second and came through with two runs in the tenth to sew up the verdict.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston (A)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	0
Newark (Int.)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	1

Johnson, Waite (4), Brazle (7) and Deuse; Borowy, Voepi (5), Gurske (8) and Padden, Fallon (4).

Tonight's Hockey Schedule

By the Associated Press

National League Play-offs

Boston at New York Rangers.
Chicago at Toronto.
New York Americans at Detroit.

International-American League Play-offs

Indianapolis at Providence.
New Haven at Hershey.
Pittsburgh at Springfield.

Sports Around the Hub

Crews Appear on Charles

About the middle of the afternoon yesterday, a group of Newell Boathouse employees and Harvard managers began clearing the ice from the dock and from in front of the float for the Harvard crew's first outdoor workout of the season. A couple of hours later Coach Tom Bolles sent three varsity eights about a mile up the Charles and back. If the river remains open, the Crimson shells will be a daily sight until after the annual Yale regatta in June.

Coach Bolles put the same crew, with one exception, in the first varsity shell that represented Harvard at Henley last summer. The seating read: Jack Wilson, stroke; Capt. Robinson Stevens, No. 7; Sherm Gray, No. 6; Walter Kernan, No. 5; Bob Fowler, No. 4; Frank Hinckley, No. 3; John Richardson, No. 2; Bruce Pirnie, bow; and George Shortlidge, cox. Hinckley was the newcomer, rowing in place of Capt. Dud Talbot on the No. 3 seat.

At the same time, Boston University's crew went through its initial outdoor workout on the Charles, with Coach Jim Manning holding a half-hour drill. The Terriers have been outdoors before this winter, but only for informal drills in the Fort Point Channel. Rowing in the varsity shell were Ted Laputka, bow; Harry Collier, No. 2; John Rogers, No. 3; Dick Germaine, No. 4, Al LaRose, No. 5; Co-Captain Burt Carr, No. 6; Co-Captain Jim Conlan, No. 7; Ted Buzonoski, stroke; and Arthur Lombardo, cox.

* * *

Coach Frank Leahy began his second season at Boston College yesterday when he greeted 25 candidates for next fall's Eagle football team. The condition of Alumni Field made practice necessary in the Taft School gymnasium, Brighton. The majority of the candidates were members of last fall's freshman eleven. Practice will stop Wednesday for the duration of Easter vacation, and will resume April 1.

* * *

Boston University's varsity baseball squad was swelled to 34 yesterday when 18 candidates for infield and outfield position reported to Coach Mel Collard at the Terrier gym on St. Botolph Street. Pitchers and catchers have been working out for a week now. The Terriers will continue to work out indoors until the condition of Nickerson Feld, Riverside, permits them to practice on the diamond.

* * *

Candidates for the Tufts tennis team held an informal workout at Cousens Gym yesterday afternoon, in preparation for their season of 13 matches which begin April 27 against B. U. The Jumbos will also make a trip to Maine in which they will meet Bates, Colby, and the University of Maine.

* * *

The Connecticut Nutmegs, State championship girls' softball team last summer, are arranging their schedule for the coming season and are anxious to meet girls' teams from Massachusetts. The Nutmegs will be remembered for their appearance at the Boston Garden last summer, when they dropped an 11-inning decision to the Boston Olympets. Teams wishing to play the Nutmegs should get in touch with Peter Phanos, 9 Wardwell Street, Stamford, Conn.

Shucks Wins First Race

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 19 (AP) — John White's tiny sailing craft, Shucks, yesterday won the first of a series of three races for the Johnny Walker Cup in the International Star Class Championship Regatta.

The event was a battle from start to finish between White's boat, sailed by E. S. White, and Harry Nye's Gale, of the Southern Lake Michigan fleet.

The other races of the series will be run off March 20 and 23.

Golf Pioneer

OGALLALA, Neb. (AP) — You might call Golfer Will Beibes a pioneer.

He blazed the way with the first hole-in-one of the season on the new Ogallala golf course. He used a seven iron on the 116-yard third hole.

Possibility That 1940 Olympics May Be Staged in Helsingfors Is Intimated Now

Paavo Nurmi Drops Hint Finland May Hold Games

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19—Can it be—now that the Russo-Finnish war has been concluded—that Finland will hold the Olympic Games this summer after all?

This may sound like a pretty far-fetched question just at present with Finland in a devastated condition. But what tremendous good-will could be developed if the Games actually could be held in Finland this summer.

When the two Finnish track stars—Taisto Maki and Paavo Nurmi—were here recently to open their nation-wide series of Finnish Relief appearances Nurmi, "the uncommunicative," dropped a hint that indicated he thought the Finns would make an attempt to stage the Games if the situation in Finland cleared up.

Whether there were the great crowds to jam the Olympic Stadium or not, the fact that the Games were held at all would make sports history. It might not be such a hazy idea at that.

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If on the other hand, the Finn-Olympics are decidedly off, where then will the substitute meet be held? It has already been dubbed the Pan-American Games—with Havana, New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and San Francisco bidding.

Until recently Havana was understood to hold the pole in the race for these Games. But either Los Angeles or San Francisco now seem to be the more logical choices.

Charley Hunter, National A. A. U. official and coach of the Olympic Club here, has opined that the Pacific Coast might well be the choice. It has been pointed out that the National A. A. U. track and field championships are to be held at Fresno, Calif., June 28-29. They will bring most of the big stars to the Coast.

Why not, it is argued, hold the Pan-American Games on the Pacific Coast a week or two after the A. A. U. Games? And there is some reason to this argument, for it is the usual practice to choose American Olympic Team members on their performances at the A. A. U. meet.

The San Francisco region, it is further argued, would make an ideal location for the Pan-American Games, largely because of the large crowds of visitors to the 1940 edition of the Golden Gate Fair.

But in all fairness to Southern California, there are plenty of folks down there each summer who would turn out to see the Games. Furthermore, they have the former Olympic Stadium there in which to hold the track and field events.

It would be safe to predict that at least one-third of the members of any Yankee Olympic or Pan-American Games squad would be from the University of Southern California's heavy duty athletes, . . . so the home folks would turn out to see the local boys make good!

Some decision on what Games will be held where—if at all—will be forthcoming soon. Personally, we'd like to see the Games as originally planned held in Finland. It might do a lot to bolster up the spirit of that little nation.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Mehl Wins Special Two-Mile Run, Defeating Taisto Maki

KANSAS CITY, March 19 (AP)—Walter Mehl, former Wisconsin runner, defeated Taisto Maki of Finland, last night in a special two-mile run which featured the Missouri Valley A. A. U. track meet. Mehl won by a stride with Glenn Cunningham, of Kansas, 10 yards back.

The time was 9m. 5½s., exactly eight seconds slower than the recognized world record held by Mehl.

Maki took the lead at the outset and held it until only a few strides from the tape.

Mehl ran third until the next to last lap when he passed Cunningham and made his first bid. Cunningham fell back gradually. Archie San Romani, of Emporia, Kan., started but dropped out at the mile mark.

The first quarter went in 67 seconds, the half mile in 2:14; the mile in 4.31 and the mile and half in 6:53.

It was the first defeat for Maki on his tour of the United States for the Finnish Relief Fund. He triumphed both at San Francisco and Chicago and now heads for Ann Arbor, Mich.

Following the special race, Paavo Nurmi, the "Phantom Finn" of 15 years ago, ran an exhibition half mile in 2:18.

Fast Track

KANSAS CITY, March 19 (AP)—Municipal Auditorium's new spruce track is too fast for Marsh Farmer, one-armed Elberon, N. J., hurdler.

He tied the world indoor record of 7.3s. for the 60-yard highs in a preliminary heat but fell in the finals and was second behind Paul Cope of Colorado U. The event preceded Taisto Maki's two-mile exhibition for Finnish Relief.

"The track fooled me," Farmer said. "It's got so much spring it threw me off stride. That's why I fell. It's the fastest board track I've ever run on. I could break the record here."

Miss Amory Wins Medal Honors In Augusta Tourney

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 19 (AP)—Grace Amory of Aiken, S. C., shot a one-under woman's par 78 to capture medal honors yesterday in the 10th annual Augusta women's golf tournament.

Runner-up with an even 80 over the Forest Hills course was Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I.

Young Helen Seigel, long-driving Philadelphia miss, and the veteran Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., tied for third place with 81's.

Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., turned in an 84 to place just in front of Defending Champion Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta and Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., who tied with 85's.

Others in the field of 36 who gained the championship division and their medals were:

Isabel Ogilvie, Augusta, 86; Janet Yonker, Elmsford, N. Y., 88; Mrs. Dorothy Laird, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 88; Mrs. Charles Harbough, Cleveland, 89; Mrs. Henry A. Prunaret, Boston, 91; Ruth Haley, Philadelphia, 92; Louise Suggs, Lithia Springs, Ga., 92; Jane Crum, Columbia, S. C., 92; and Alice Rutherfurd, Aiken, 93.

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, March 19 (AP)—Four complete booster squads, made up of 160 teams and 800 men, will hold sway in the American Bowling Congress championships tonight, rolling for the special $500 squad prizes. The majority of the lineups are from the Detroit area.

Youth had its fling in the big pin competition last night when 40 high school youngsters, sponsored by the Detroit Bowling Proprietors' Association, tossed strikes and spares while learning to be future 10 pin aces.

Centerline Recreations, Centerline, Mich., crashed through to fourth place in the standings with a 2,839 total after the youths had performed before members of the Detroit Board of Education.

Eddie Zajac, Chicago, staged a one-man show earlier in the day by taking the lead in the doubles and all-events and fourth in the singles. The chunky Windy City ace average 215.5 for his nine games. He contributed 646 to the leading Ambrosia's 2,922 total in the team event; 627 in the doubles, paired with Jimmy Ryan, as the two took the doubles lead with 1,265, and then continued his strike spree in the singles with 667.

National Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

(Second Round at Chicago)

Results March 18

Syracuse (N. Y.) Reds 39, Sheboygan (Wis.) Redskins 30.

Washington (D. C.) Heurichs 35, Waterloo (Ohio) Wonders 21.

Chicago Bruins 40, Oshkosh (Wis.) All Stars 38. (overtime)

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Result March 16

At New York: Columbia 16, Dartmouth 6.

Willetts Chosen Harvard Captain

Joseph Prentice Willetts of Roslyn Heights, Long Island, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity hockey team for 1940-41, succeeding William C. Coleman, Jr., of Baltimore, Md.

Willetts is 21 years of age, weighs 150 pounds, and is five feet eight inches tall. He prepared for Harvard at St. Paul's School, where he competed in football and hockey. He was captain and left wing on his freshman hockey team and won major numerals. He was a member of the varsity soccer team in 1938 and was voted a major "H" as a member of the team which won the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League title. He played left inside on the varsity soccer team last fall and won a minor H. He has played left wing on the varsity hockey team for the past two years, winning major H's both years.

Robert Morrison Jenney of Brookline, Mass., will be varsity manager next year. He succeeds John S. Stillman of New York.

Vanderbilt Appoints Sanders as Head Coach

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The Vanderbilt University Athletic Board have announced the appointment of Henry Sanders as head football coach, succeeding Ray Morrison, who resigned to accept a similar post at Temple University, Philadelphia.

Sanders, an alumnus of Vanderbilt and present backfield coach at Louisiana State University, was understood to have been given a three-year contract at $6,500 a year. This, however, was not officially announced.

Sanders, a quarterback at Vanderbilt on the 1924-25-26 teams, started his coaching career as an assistant to Josh Cody at Clemson College in 1927. He moved to Columbia Military Academy in 1931, then to Riverside Military Academy in 1934, and four years later shifted to Florida, serving as head freshman coach.

He joined the L. S. U. staff in the spring of 1939, handling the backs and passing and punting.

The 34-year-old coach, a native of Nashville, was a three-letter man at Vandy and captained the baseball team in his senior year.

Clicking for Cleveland —By Pap'

Recalling Lou Boudreau from Buffalo in the late stages of the pennant race last season was the signal for the Cleveland Indians to stage a rally that netted them something like 19 victories in 22 games.

As a result of Boudreau's showing last season Manager Ossie Vitt is convinced that the former Illinois star is destined to develop into the best shortstop Cleveland has had since the days of Joey Sewell.

Boudreau's experience in professional baseball is very limited. He turned to the game in 1938 when his collegiate career was interrupted in that year. He was declared ineligible for intercollegiate competition when it was discovered that the Cleveland Club was sending monthly checks to his mother on the strength of Lou's verbal agreement to sign with the Indians when he completed his studies. He was captain of the Illini basketball team in his junior year and rated one of the best in the Big Ten.

With Buffalo, Boudreau developed rapidly and teaming with Ray Mack formed a flashy second base combination which one day may operate in the same spot for Cleveland. Boudreau hit .331 in 115 games for Buffalo and drove in plenty of runs.

Mack, with only limited experience, hardly hopes to beat Oscar Grimes out in the race for the second base berth. Like Boudreau, he has had only one and a half sessions in pro baseball. He was a star football player in college and turned down an offer to play fullback with the Chicago Bears. He is an efficient fielder but his hitting fell off with Buffalo and with Cleveland he hit only .152 in the 36 games he played. He is big for an infielder, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds.

⁂

Oscar Vitt's chatter about having the team capable of stopping the Yankees' parade to another pennant is just so much "whistling in the dark." Ossie, who formerly managed Newark and sent up several of the current Yankee stars, knows as much as anyone about the strength of the world champions. —Pap'

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 18

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 10, Detroit (A) 2.

At Fort Myers, Fla.—Cleveland (A) 11, Philadelphia (N) 4.

At Bradenton, Fla.—Boston (N) 7, New York (N) 4.

At Anaheim, Calif.—Chicago (A) 4, Philadelphia (A) 2.

At Sebring, Fla.—Boston (A) 4, Newark (I) 2 (10 innings).

At Orlando, Fla.—Washington (A) 8, Kansas City (AA) 1.

At San Bernardino, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) 12, Hollywood (PC) 7.

At Ontario, Calif.—Chicago (N) 4, Los Angeles (PC) 2.

Schedule March 19

At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Cincinnati (N).

At St. Petersburg—St. Louis (N) vs. Brooklyn (N).

At Fort Myers—Cleveland (A) vs. New York (N).

At Bradenton—Boston (N) vs. New York (A).

At Los Angeles—Chicago (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).

At San Bernardino—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (A).

At San Antonio, Tex.—St. Louis (A) vs. Toledo (AA).

At Arcadia, Fla.—Boston (A) vs. Louisville (AA).

At Haines City, Fla.—Washington (A) vs. Kansas City (AA).

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

FORT MYERS, Fla.—Although Bill Terry has been coaching the New York Giants in base running a lot this spring, he evidently forgot to tell his rookie pitchers what to do when the other fellow starts to run. One of the Boston Bees' tallies in their 7-4 victory at Bradenton yesterday came on a steal of home by Carvell Rowell while Rookie Jim Lynn was taking an elaborate windup. It was revealed afterwards that a couple of photographers were Boston's third-base "coaches" who suggested the steal.

⁂

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—Manager Jimmy Dykes of Chicago White Sox is "sold" on Bob Kennedy as a potential big league infielder. Jimmy says that when and if Eric McNair is forced out of the lineup, the youngster from Shreveport will take over third base.

⁂

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—If Sunday's All-Star game didn't prove anything, it did provide a lot of fresh enthusiasm for Brooklyn's Dodgers as a result of Luke Hamlin's and Pete Coscarart's work. The team was so full of vigor yesterday that Manager Leo Durocher forgot his arm and Pewee Reese his hand and both were tossing the ball around against orders.

⁂

HAINES CITY, Fla.—Sid Hudson, Washington rookie flinger, looks good, but Manager Bucky Harris wants to give him another trial against major league hitting before he makes any predictions. Hudson, who won 24 games in the Florida State League last season, has turned in two fine performances against the Giants and Tigers.

⁂

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—Frankie Frisch continues to praise the spirit of his Pittsburgh Pirates, but he doesn't figure it can take the place of experience. He released Ace Parker to Syracuse and Floyd Yount and Bill Clemensen to Syracuse yesterday in order to give them more experience.

⁂

LOS ANGELES — The Philadelphia Athletics are looking more like themselves now that their long barnstorming trip is under way. Frankie Hayes, holdout catcher, finally is in the fold and played an inning at first base yesterday "to get the feel of things," and Bob Johnson, who tore a leg muscle March 7, is ready to play again. The A's started their tour today against the Chicago Cubs, who have to play for a while without Phil Cavarretta, struck by a batted ball on an injured ankle.

⁂

LAKELAND, Fla. — Detroit's Tigers and Cincinnati's Reds, both dissatisfied with recent performances, met today in a "Grapefruit League" contest. Manager Bill McKechnie warned the Reds that "anyone who fails to hustle will find himself on the bench in a hurry."

⁂

BRADENTON, Fla. — Having tested his arm in the All-Star game, Charley (Red) Ruffing of the New York Yankees is looking ahead to another good season. His arm was stiff yesterday but he reported it "felt fine" otherwise and would get stronger. The World Champions meet the Boston Bees today and Casey Stengel promised them a ball game although the Bees expected a comedown after three straight wins.

⁂

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Don Padgett, holdout catcher-outfielder, has arrived in the St. Louis Cardinals' camp and it is intimated his contract troubles may be over as soon as he has a meeting with General Manager Branch Rickey. It's reported here Rickey reached an agreement with Padgett before he left his Bostic, N. C. home.

⁂

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Rookie Bob Bragan may open the season at shortstop for the Phillies. He played errorless ball against Cleveland yesterday and banged out three singles for six hits in two days against Major League pitching. George Scharein, 1939 regular, is weak with the stick.

⁂

FORT MYERS, Fla.—If it becomes a case of staying with the Cleveland Indians as a substitute outfielder or returning to the minors where he could play regularly, Clarence Campbell, rated "most likely to succeed" of the crop of rookie gardeners, would like to stay.

"I think well enough of myself to believe that once I get in the line-up, I'll be awfully hard to get out," he said.

⁂

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—If Chet Laabs and Waly Judnich, who have been taking turns in center field for the St. Louis Browns, keep on hitting at their present rate, they won't be competitors long. "They'll both be in there if they keep going," beamed Manager Fred Haney.

⁂

ARCADIA, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin and most of the Boston regulars were left behind today as the Red Sox came here for a game with their Louisville farm hands. The Sox have been hitting poorly with the regulars out of action and today's game gave the rookies a chance to prove themselves.

Sport Siftings

Following a professional tennis tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., April 16-20, the pros will gather with amateurs at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club to take part in the fourth United States open tennis championship, April 23-28 . . . Amateurs are warned their entry is voluntary and must be willing to accept any changes in their status which the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association sees fit to make . . . The prizes: $2,000 for pros and appropriate trophies for amateurs.

⁂

For the first time since 1931 a U. of Pennsylvania baseball team will invade the Southland for a series of six games, five in North Carolina and the sixth in Washington, D. C. . . . Four swimmers in seven events will be U. of Iowa's contribution to the National Collegiate championship meet at New Haven, Conn., March 29-30 . . . Not a single senior is listed among the grid candidates for the Alabama backfield . . . Ray Reese, Alabama end, is getting into condition for the '40 season by climbing steps of Denny Stadium with a 40 pound weight on his shoulder.

⁂

Erwin Prasse, Iowa's most lettered athlete, is adding more miles to his impressive total . . . In three years Prasse has been to the Pacific coast twice, into the South three times, and innumerable times around the Big Ten circuit . . . His baseball letter this coming spring will be his ninth major award . . . No Iowan since Aubrey Devine in the early 20's has won nine major letters.

⁂

Fred (Papa) Offenhauser, who works all year in his little Los Angeles shop for one day in the Mid-West, May 30 and the International automobile racing sweepstakes at Indianapolis, is prepared to meet the Italian challenge this year with no fewer than 14 cars . . . Offenhauser, who says very little about it, designed and constructed the power plants that won the Decoration Day classic in 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1939 . . . Last year he bowed to the Italian-made Maserati, which used pure alcohol for fuel . . . Ernie Quigley, supervisor of umpires in the National Baseball League, was head man in the officiating at the recent National basketball tourney in Kansas City.

D. G. D.

Scorers Kept Busy in First Round Drive

DENVER, March 19 (AP)—Hot shooters kept their opponents and the scorekeepers busy yesterday as six teams joined Sunday's winners in the drive into the second round of the National A. A. U. cage tournament.

The 17 teams represent 13 states, Colorado claiming three and Ohio and Missouri two each.

Two tall centers came up with spectacular sharp shooting. Larry Toburen of Denver University's Big Seven Conference outfit shot 48 points shortly after lanky Harry Blandford had scored 37 for the Louisville, Ky., Edentides.

Close Battle

A scrappy Idaho Southern Branch quintet rallied in the last four minutes to nip San Francisco State, 45 to 42, in the closest battle of the early round schedule.

The San Francisco Olympic Club eliminated the Omaha Heffingers 47-39 in the first second-round game.

The second round will close tonight with only 16 teams left of the 50 from 26 states that started.

High Scoring

Toburen's and Blandford's scoring bursts were the highest in the six years the National meet has been held here.

The Denver center scored more than half as many points as he did during the entire Big Seven 12-game season as the Pioneers toyed with a much smaller Boise, Idaho, Junior College team, 77 to 38.

Blandford's Kentuckians ushered the Billings, Mont., Shadoans out of further competition with a 68-35 triumph.

Montana University beat the Wichita, Kas., Stevens Tobacco team with a 37-27 score. New Mexico Normal ran away from East Texas State, 53-37, with Woodrow Hutchinson, who averaged more than 21 points per game prior to the tournament, scoring 15.

Gary, Ind., showed too much power for the Minneapolis Young Americans in scoring a 69-50 decision, despite an 18-point performance by guard Shirley Held of the Minnesotans.

Denver's National Champion Nuggets started the defense of their crown by crushing a spirited but outclassed Cincinnati Gymnasium team, 53 to 27, in a second round contest.

The champions showed many of their scoring tricks in the second half after the Ohio team had held them to a fairly respectable 25-13 margin at the intermission. Guard Ed Jucker scored 15 points for Cincinnati.

Mrs. Page Sets Pace in Women's Mid-South Golf

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 19 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, the 1937 national champion, set the pace yesterday in the first round of the annual Mid-South women's medal play golf tournament with a 36-40—76 that gave her a seven-stroke lead.

The 1936 Mid-South champion, Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., finished second with a 43-40—83. Third was Mrs. Tom Rudel of New York, who posted a 43-41—84.

Sixteen-year-old Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., who holds a U. S. Golf Association handicap of six strokes, surprised the gallery by holding to second place through the 14th, where she encountered trouble with her wood shots.

Another 18 holes were due to be played today and the final 18 tomorrow.

Mrs. Page was seven strokes under women's par. She missed by three strokes equalling the course record of 73 set by Patty Berg of Minneapolis in 1939. Miss Berg, 1939 champion, did not enter this year.

Other scores included:

Mrs. George Corcoran, Thomasville, N. C., 42-43—85; Mrs. J. J. Lawlor, New Rochelle, N. Y., 44-41—85; Helen Waring, Pinehurst, 42-43—85; Eleanor Barron, Southen Pines, 42-44—86; Jeanne Cline, Bloomington, Ill., 41-47—88; Mrs. E. Boyd Morrow, Baltimore, Md., 46-44—90; Mrs. William McCullough, Philadelphia, 48-49—97.

To Consider Changes

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The nation's college and university basketball officials have been invited to attend a meeting here March 29 and 30 to consider possible rules changes.

Sessions will be held at the same time as meetings of the National Association of Basketball Coaches and a day ahead of the Basketball Rules Committee meeting.

Ted O'Sullivan, Secretary of the Midwestern Intercollegiate Officials' Association, said any changes agreed upon would be given the rules committee for consideration.

Rutgers Crew Dates

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—Rutgers University athletic officials have announced a four-contest schedule for the Scarlet varsity crew.

Missing from the program, because of a conflict in dates, was the annual Rowe Memorial Regatta, staged by Harvard, M. I. T. and Rutgers at Cambridge. The schedule:

April 20, Columbia at New York; 29, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

May 11, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 18, Dad Vail Regatta at Springfield, Mass.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Result March 18

At Ashland, Va.: Randolph Macon 8, Ohio State 4.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Grapefruit League Jammed

This spring, as always, the Grapefruit League is jammed with promising young baseball talent. By August or September many of the unknowns now roaming the spring training circuit may be big names in the American and National Leagues. Myron "Mike" McCormick of the Cincinnati Reds for example and diminutive Eddie Lake of the St. Louis Cardinals. It is possible, of course, that these boys—like numerous others—will be hidden in the minors by the middle of June, but on what they have shown down here in the orange juice country, Mike and Eddie will stay around the majors for a while.

In his hunt for outfielders, Manager Bill McKechnie of the champion Reds has come up with McCormick, an unassuming lad from Stockton, Calif. For a big fellow—he is six feet and weighs 190 pounds—Mike has remarkable speed and defensive ability. If McKechnie decides to open the approaching flag race with the Californian in center field, Cincinnati will get a clear picture of how the position should be played. With his long strides, Mike almost runs out of sight in these large Florida parks to chase down the fly balls of enemy batters.

Weak at Plate

However, like the average young outfielder who reaches a major league training camp with a sensational defensive record in the minors, McCormick is not an outstanding hitter. At the same time, you cannot say he is a bad one. He has size in his favor and his eyes are good, but McKechnie was at first puzzled at the boy's failure to get his bat around on fast balls.

"He hit so many foul balls to right field," said the Cincinnati manager, "I thought he was doing it on purpose. But after watching him a while I discovered what the trouble was. He hasn't learned to break his wrists in swinging. You know what I mean—he swings stiff armed and doesn't give the ball that extra snap of the wrist at the end of the swing. If we can break him of that stiff arm habit, he'll do all right in the National League."

Even Tempered

McCormick is one of the most even tempered players in baseball today—an ideal team man. Although he is a hustler, slumps at the plate and bad breaks in the outfield do not bother him outwardly. Last year with Indianapolis he hit .318, but through several weeks his average was 20 or 30 points under the .300 level. This did not disturb Mike, however, for he merely kept pushing ahead without kicking water buckets and breaking bats, until he had solved American Association pitchers.

Eddie Lake, the Cardinal infielder, attracts your attention immediately on a ball field because of his small stature. Only 5ft. 7in. tall, he weighs about 150 pounds out of uniform, which sounds like the description of a high school candidate. But Eddie has left an impression with rival managers, as well as with the Cardinals.

Stengel Likes Him

Said Casey Stengel, manager of the Boston Bees: "Lake is the best looking little ball player I have seen in a long time. He swings at that ball like a 200-pounder and they say he's driven balls 400 feet. He's got good hands and wrists. Why his size will get him at least 100 bases on balls a season. And did you notice his arm? Say that boy can throw a ball. He's got a great arm.

"I think he'd make the Cardinals a pretty good shortstop," Stengel continued. "What difference does it make how small a fellow is as long as he can produce for you? Look at Tommy Leach, one of our scouts. Why, Tommy never weighed much over 150 and he stayed in the big leagues for 17 or 18 years."

Lake went out of Castleman High School in Oakland, Calif., to the Grand Island (Neb.) club in 1937, to Decatur in '38, and to Houston last year. He broke the Texas League record in '39 by getting 153 bases on balls—a mark which had stood for 14 years. He also headed the circuit by scoring 129 runs. Eddie played shortstop in every one of Houston's 164 games. His batting average was a slender .261, but those widely separated hits accounted for 63 runs driven in.

From Gridiron to Diamond

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., March 19 (AP)—Ace Parker, football sensation, has satisfied Manager Frankie Frisch of the Pirates that his ability is not confined to the gridiron.

The sturdy athlete who performed brilliantly at Duke has been optioned to the Syracuse farm in the International along with Pitcher Bill Clemensen and Outfielder Floyd Yount.

The Bucs obtained Parker from Portsmouth in the Piedmont League, but the deal was left open until the player could be observed during spring training.

Parker then learned that he wasn't expected to dabble in football if his purchase should be completed. He at once made it known that he was signed to a contract with Brooklyn's Pro Dodgers for next season.

Under an agreement with Portsmouth, the Bucs handed over part of the purchase money and gained title to Parker, but if he isn't physically sound next spring he'll still belong to Portsmouth.

Club officials think he has the makings of a good shortstop, but just at present there's a reliable occupant for that berth in Arky Vaughan.

Manush to Manage Rocky Mount Club

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., March 19 (AP)—Heinie Manush, American League veteran, will manage the Rocky Mount Club of the Piedmont League this year, succeeding Herb Brett, who will skipper the Little Rock Club of the Southern Association.

Manush's appointment was announced by Bill Evans, supervisor of farms for the Boston Red Sox organization, which operates the club here.

Evans said the manager would play left field if it should be decided that his presence was needed to strengthen the line-up.

During his big league career, Manush played for Detroit, St. Louis, Washington, and Boston in the American League, and for Brooklyn and Pittsburgh in the National.

Book Sutherland For I. S. C. Diamond Clinic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Clayton (Chick) Sutherland, baseball coach of Mason City High School, will talk on base running at the second annual Baseball and Six-Man Football Clinic at Iowa State College, March 30.

Sutherland is a repeater on the program from last year, when he talked on infield play. His talk was one of the high points of last year's clinic.

At Mason City, Sutherland has developed several state championship teams. John Thompson, captain of this year's Cyclone team and its catcher, played under Sutherland in high school.

National Hockey League

(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	31	12	5	67	170	98
Rangers	27	11	10	64	136	77
Toronto	25	17	6	56	134	110
Chicago	23	19	6	52	113	130
Detroit	16	26	6	38	90	136
Americans	15	29	4	34	106	140
Montreal	10	33	5	25	99	167

Class C Baseball For Michigan Fan

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—For the first time since 1926, Michigan will have organized minor league baseball play this year.

Representatives of proposed clubs in six cities—St. Joseph, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Flint and Saginaw—organized the Michigan State League here formally and planned in detail for the start of Class C league play May 15.

The representatives, as directors of the new league, elected Thomas J. Halligan of Flint, President of the old Michigan-Ontario league, as President, secretary and treasurer of the new circuit.

The league will play a 110-game schedule ending on Labor Day.

The directors decided to place a limit of 15 players on each team, including the manager if he also plays. A total club salary limit of $1,500 per month, excluding the manager, was agreed upon. If the manager is a player also, $100 of his salary may be included in the salary limitation.

It was disclosed that the Cleveland Indians would support the Flint club, the Detroit Tigers the Muskegon club, the Brooklyn Dodgers the Grand Rapids club and the Philadelphia Athletics the Saginaw club. The St. Joseph club will be supported by a local manufacturer, while the Lansing unit is to be locally owned.

National A. A. U. Basketball

By the Associated Press

(Second Round at Denver)

Results March 18

San Francisco Olympic Club 47, Omaha Heffingers 39.

Oakland, Calif., Golden State 47, LaSalle, Colo., Oilers 41

Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers 43, Colorado Mines 36.

Salt Lake City Eckers 51, Oklahoma City Oilers 47.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Plan of Study—For Building a Richer Use of Leisure

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Home Study Courses for Fun, in Art or Music

A Summer of Stars, Rocks, Sketching, or Two Years on the Flute—Why Not?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Teaching Yourself by Correspondence

Sixth of Eight Tuesday Articles

Home study courses by mail are a means of helping countless persons to improve themselves in their present jobs and even to work toward better or different fields of work. More and more, too, people are taking correspondence courses for fun—either because they like to study, because they have a towering curiosity about something, or because they want to enrich their leisure.

Because they like to study they take almost any subject. I know of a man who masters one foreign language only to begin another. He has gone through some five or seven languages in recent years including Arabic and Sanscrit. Out of sheer intellectual curiosity a friend living in Honolulu has for the last five years been studying the Hawaiian language and customs and crafts. She wants to know how the native Islanders live and think, and to have a common ground of understanding with them. In the classification of enriched leisure is the navigation course a yachting enthusiast of my acquaintance took a couple of years ago. A big advertising man, his salary in the upper brackets, he pored over maps and charts and diagrams at home all one winter, and according to his own confession, had the time of his life. Courses in music, in certain of the arts and crafts, certainly come under this head also.

Learning to Play An Instrument

Until I read with amazement the advertisement of a correspondence school devoted entirely to music and harmony courses, I had no idea that music could be successfully taught this way. I knew that there were "self-teaching" booklets available with what seemed to me the "easier" instruments like mandolin and ukulele; but it was a new idea to me that "serious" music study could be carried on by busy people in their margins of leisure hours at home, and something really achieved. I signed up for a course in reed organ, and followed it a couple of years later by a course in elementary harmony. This latter course is still being taken. The next course on my list, if and when there is time for another, will probably be violin—taken not as a beginner but in order to have an orderly practice and study plan by way of a brush-up. These music courses, even though the beginners' ones are elementary enough for actual beginners, are, I think, excellent for brush-up or "reclaiming" work.

Take piano, for instance. Most people have had piano as children but have let it drop. With the aid of such a course they can stage a come-back. Without the course they probably could put themselves through a series of exercise books and work up "pieces" too; but like hit-or-miss reading, without the plan they the more easily let their good intentions slip into procrastination.

Open New Channels

The point to remember is that these courses are heaps of fun. For sheer enjoyment there seems to me nothing better than well-planned study along some leisure-enriching line. Perhaps your bent is sketching. I have a friend who did remarkable work with a course in sketching. She wanted to capture in line the little intimate ways of her two babies, so with the aid of a course, much of it practiced while out in the garden watching them at their play, she learned to do this. You have probably known boys who took courses in cartooning, and satisfied that strange urge that high school boys seem to have for drawing horrible but clever exaggerations for their school papers and annuals. Another friend, who had already had quite a lot of training in painting and life in a school connected with a major art museum, took correspondence training in commercial art, particularly poster work, because her work in a college office made this a useful hobby.

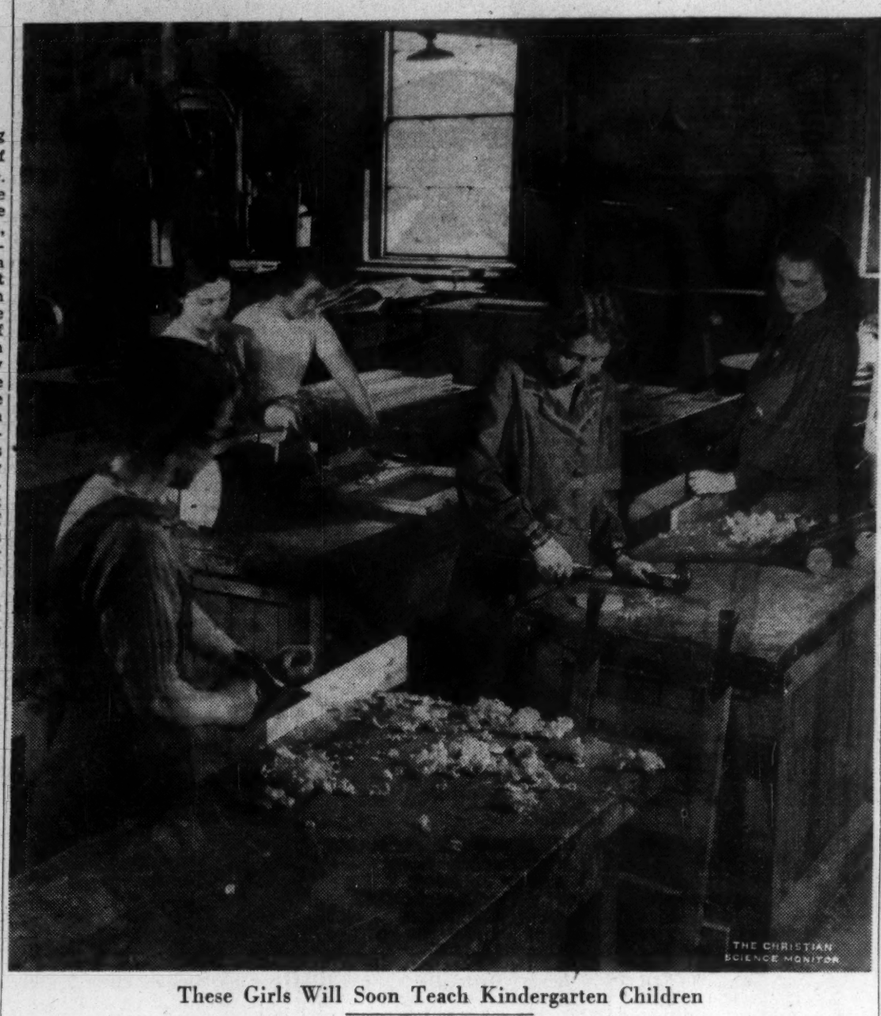
Much of the fun of these courses in music, sketching, photography, or any of the other arts, is the way one's interests can broaden out while studying the courses. Take music. Of course whatever branch you are studying can be supplemented by reading and phonograph records and concerts. That little course in the reed organ, taken in order to learn to play hymns more easily on a two-manual reed organ I had acquired, opened up an active appreciation of organ playing and organ literature for me. Many small churches, too, will rent the privilege of practicing on the church organ; so the course can be carried on into pipe organ if one wishes. I played a pipe organ just enough to get the "feeling" of it—a very precious experience. Knowledge of the organ "legato" touch, the use of stops, the history of organ and church music, were among the valuable fields into which I made excursions. For two years that was my home study project, and I now listen to an organ recital or our own church organist with different ears.

In the case of sketching or photography, one may supplement by making collections of good printed work, by going to a show, by joining or forming a club, by reading biographies of artists, criticisms of shows, books on art criticism, etc.

It is important to keep the spirit of joy uppermost. Of course this is true in almost any situation, but particularly so in this "leisure-time" home study. Have a good time! You might even get someone to take the course with you if you can. That enhances the fun, especially in the case of sketching, for you can go off on sketching walks together. I know of one husband and wife who are taking home study courses in flute and piano at the same time, with the plan eventually of playing together. The comradeship of this arrangement is fine, and they practice at the same time (in separate rooms!) and have a great deal to share at all times. Of course they are going to concerts together and carrying on other joint activities. And they are very gay about it all.

Some people think of home study courses as only winter work. This is probably because of the longer evenings indoors, and also because school used to be confined to winter months. But nowadays we all go to summer schools too, and some universities, like the University of Chicago, have four quarter-terms of three months each, any one of the four as good for vacation as any other. So the idea of study only in winter is outmoded. Furthermore, summer days are particularly nice for certain kinds of study—such as music and art and crafts and mineralogy and horticulture. If you go off to the shore for a summer vacation, or to the mountains, a course in something might be just the thing to add to the joy of your vacation days.

M. J. T.



These Girls Will Soon Teach Kindergarten Children

For normal school students who will teach little children in nursery school, kindergarten, or the primary grades, a first-hand knowledge of many of the arts and crafts is important. The young teacher who can "do things" and who knows the fun of working with her hands, is going to be full of good ideas for the children she teaches. Carpentry work is one of the active experiences of a good kindergarten normal school. Making toys and games, blocks, and mailboxes—and you can never foresee what else!—is much more important to successful kindergarten teaching than you might suspect. Taken at the Perry Kindergarten Normal School, Boston, Mass.

Much Have I Travell'd In The Realms of Gold

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The speakers at our meeting today are among those who were crowded out of last Tuesday's shortened meeting. Therefore we go on with the subject introduced last Tuesday by Mr. H. L. R., who said that if he were to choose five books for general reading he would choose: "David Copperfield," a one volume edition of Shakespeare, Boswell's "Life of Johnson," the Bible, and a one-volume edition of Shelley and Keats. Our headline today is from one of Keats' sonnets. Can you identify it? Have you ever tried writing down as clearly and concisely as has Keats in that sonnet your own impressions after reading some really great book?—Chairman.

* * *

Gratitude for Good Books

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

Although I wrote you but yesterday concerning a letter written lately in the Youth Round Table, I find in today's paper another letter I would like to answer. So—here I am again.

The author speaks of reading, which is a subject very dear to my heart. I cannot go back in my memories so far that I could not read. Since then I have managed to incorporate in my reading matter a little of all things printed. I have progressed from Mother Goose stories and rhymes, to Grimm's fairy tales, on to wild western tales of old frontier days. (Even yet I like those!) On I went to the love stories of all ages and countries, and then, I discovered an entirely new land—travel books! I read magazines and histories; I adore histories; they aren't musty old archives to me; they live and breathe of people like myself. If we read historical novels in conjunction with history books, we soon find this out.

Then, the Bible, a whole library in itself! I discovered this Book when I was but seven. This Book of Books is interesting to everyone because of the wonderful spiritual inspiration contained therein, but taken as beautiful literature, it is, too, a wonderful document of the Jewish race. Once again historical novels come in to make the old prophets live for us. There is so much yet to be explored in the realm of literature, lovely lilting poems, and stately ones, some that sing their way across the pages, others that march solemnly along; all this to make us feel a little like "Alice Through the Looking-glass."

Such a new world opens up to those who read that we see with new eyes. The moon on the rippling water on a summer night, the moon on ice frozen across the river, a wooded glade on a still summer morning, the song of a bird, the touch of a loved hand, all are turned into something new and wonderful through seeing them as others see them. One's own view is enhanced by others.

I know that my own life has been enriched beyond measure by the fact that I have always read. The books I now find time to read I pick from those reviewed in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, and I have a list of some 38 books waiting to be read.

May the sunshine of our gratitude for good books, and the ability to read them, burst over all the world and enlighten all mankind.

(Mrs.) W. B.

* * *

A School Librarian Replies

New York State

Dear Chairman:

Many, many times I have enjoyed reading the letters in "The Youth Round Table" column but have never before participated in it, probably because I am slightly older than the ages of most of the correspondents. When, however, I saw the letter by Miss E. T. in the January thirtieth "meeting" entitled "Paging School Librarians!" I could keep out of your column no longer, for wasn't she paging me and didn't I have to answer the call? Besides, I'm sure I'm "young in heart." All school librarians are.

I didn't make up my mind to become a librarian, but from the time I was six years old, the library held a great fascination for me. Many were the happy hours I spent there engrossed in books. How I loved to slowly and majestically ascend and descend the marble steps of the New York Public Library at Forty-second Street and pretend I was a princess who dwelt in this beautiful palace guarded by the two loyal and noble stone lions in front of the building!

Later the library fulfilled a more serious function for me. Through normal school and college days at Hunter College and Cornell University, and during my teaching experience, the library has been an invaluable and generous source of information. It was in a college library that I first investigated a subject which was to open the very "gates of Heaven" for me.

It was no wonder, then, that when one day my principal asked me if I would like to take some classes in the library school that I eagerly accepted this opportunity to help others to enjoy the library as I had. Two splendid courses at Columbia University gave me an understanding of the work to be done.

For about three years I have been engaged in this work and have found it exceedingly interesting. Working from the assumption that there is a book for every pupil, I have great fun fitting each child with a book he will enjoy. One girl said that she had never read a book through in her life and didn't like to read. Although this girl was in her seventh year at school or about thirteen years old, she was supplied with a ten-cent many-pictured edition of "Heidi." She read it through; then came to me with beaming eyes and said apologetically, "When I said I didn't like reading, I didn't mean books like that; I meant fat books with big words." That child had at last found delight in reading and was gradually led to books a little more mature.

Oh! the school library work is a glorious profession, and I do hope we shall hear from more librarians in "The Youth Round Table" column.

In closing, I should like to express my appreciation for the inspiration I have received from reading The Christian Science Monitor.

(Miss) M. F.

* * *

We thank Miss M. F. for telling us what it means to be a school librarian. It might be helpful to hear from many more of you concerning your own chosen businesses or professions. What does it mean to you who teach, and you who are private secretaries, and you who work in stores, in service stations, in engineering jobs and elsewhere? We can help one another to find the right niche in this way.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

News on the Living Room Wall

The Miniature Newsreel Enters Home Movie Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

These winter evenings thousands of home movie screens are reflecting current events. And so are screens in school and church auditoriums, clubs, libraries, and the many other places where 16mm. and 8mm. films are shown. Many of the nation's estimated half-million owners of the little projection machines are both photographing and exhibiting their own news films. They have covered events such as parades, celebrations, fairs, and public appearances of celebrities. A number of the Americans who were in London and other European cities at the outbreak of the war have brought back their own scenes of air-raid precautions and other war-time developments, to enliven their home screenings.

Amateur exhibitors are not dependent on their own photographic efforts, however, as miniature newsreels made by professionals can be bought through photographic dealers and department stores. Among the subjects on the market is a review of the European situation which includes "the war of nerves," the mobilizations, the evacuation of children from cities, and the invasion of Poland. More of these films are in prospect.

The Market Unpredictable

The making of topical pictures is a fairly new development in the home movie field. Since the issue of the miniature version of the explosion of the dirigible Hindenburg, the supply of miniature newsreels has been steady. Making them, however, has proved to be a rather risky enterprise. The problem has been to select subject matter not only of timely interest but of enduring appeal to the home movie enthusiasts. There have been many surprises. The Coronation of George VI, for instance, sold very well, while a review of the romance of the Duke of Windsor was a vast disappointment to its makers. Hitler's invasion of Austria attracted comparatively few purchasers in spite of its tremendous news interest. The annual news reviews appear to be the most dependable sellers. Because of the risk involved in producing these small-gauge newsreels, most of the companies catering to the market prefer to stick to such hardy perennials as travelogues, animated cartoons, technical subjects, and old Hollywood comedies and dramas.

Long before a news subject is released, descriptions of it are broadcast to potential purchasers. The producer must have advance orders, as prints of the subject must be made and rushed to dealers while the news is still hot. Some of the scenes are photographed by the company's own cameramen, and some are purchased from a big concern that produces newsreels for theaters.

A Process Of Elimination

The home movie producer, once he has started a newsreel, works around the clock until it is finished and off his hands. He must view thousands of feet of negative, select his scenes, edit them—each subject is edited in several lengths, in both sound and silent versions, to suit the purses of various purchasers—then write and record off-screen description for the sound versions and write and photograph titles for the silent versions, then reduce the 35mm. film to 16mm. and 8mm. widths, make prints, and start them on their way to dealers throughout the country. In the case of war films, he must weed out many scenes shown in regular theaters because they are too gruesome for the miniature film's audiences in churches, homes, and schools.

In the past year attempts have been made by several concerns to establish regular miniature newsreel service based on the work of the home movie enthusiasts themselves. Amateur cameramen have contributed shots of celebrities and special events and these have been purchased, at about 50 cents a foot, and edited into reels. Several such news reviews have been placed on the market, but up to date the plan has not been successful. The producers complain that their amateur contributors seem to lack a nose for news, and also are too slow in getting their negatives to the producer. As the plan, however, offers the advantage of a nationwide coverage of scheduled events with little overhead to the producer, and there is interest both on the contributing and purchasing ends, something may yet come of it.

Summer Session Plus Holiday At the University of Hawaii

Honolulu, Hawaii

Stressing Hawaii as a fine place in which to attend summer school, illustrated folders have been published by the University of Hawaii and are being distributed to universities, schools, and prospective students throughout the mainland. The regular 1940 summer session begins June 24 and ends August 2.

Several Boston students and teachers attended the University of Hawaii Summer Session of 1939 with other mainland students from over 26 different states.

The summer school folders, amply filled with photographs of campus, pictures of water sports at Waikiki, and views of island scenery, point out that the University of Hawaii offers both graduate and undergraduate classes during the summer session and is accredited by the Association of American Universities.

A special teachers' program and courses in Polynesian and Oriental cultures are offered, the folder announces. It urges prospective students to "study under distinguished professors from both sides of the Pacific at a summer session which has been called 'the most exciting in all American education.'"

In addition to the advantages of attending the University's fully-accredited summer school, other incentives to attend, as pointed out by the folder, are the ocean voyage and vacation in Hawaii.

The University sends the folders to anyone making a request for summer session information.

Through the Editor's Window

Are You a 'Safety Illiterate'?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Knowing how to behave in an age of speed is a sign that one is not a "safety illiterate," according to Henry H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools, Louisville, Ky., and chairman of the Commission on Safety Education of the American Association of School Administrators of the National Education Association. (Gracious, what long names these educational organizations do give themselves!)

Mr. Hill reported on safety education in the public schools at the recent convention of the Association held in St. Louis. "Knowing how to behave," as he described it, includes learning to be a skilled and careful driver, an obedient pedestrian, a cycler who co-operates with motor regulations, a common-sense rider in elevators, a person, in short, who does not jaywalk through this modern life of machinery and traffic that man has reared around himself.

The schools of the United States are shouldering their share of responsibility for teaching children these things — driving classes, pedestrian practice, etc. But Mr. Hill brought out what to me was the most interesting point of all in connection with a modern concept of safety education.

* * *

"Can't we make these streamlined machines—the car, radio, telephone, and all the others—our servants?" he asks. "As the machines speed up, can't we slow down? Their purpose is to give us leisure, and I respectfully submit there is absolutely no leisure and no real safety in hurrying."

Having written the above sentence I paused just now to look up in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary the word "hurry," wondering what its origin might reveal that would prove helpful. It is thought to come from the Middle English "horien" and therefore to be first cousin to the Old Swedish "hurra"—to whirl around! The Danish "hurre" means to buzz. And one of these modern meanings of our word "hurry" is: "To impel to precipitate or thoughtless action; to urge to confused or irregular activity." There are of course other meanings, but none more apt than this.

The driver who speeds ahead of an orderly line of cars at an intersection, the person who rushes through the halls or tears upstairs and around corners, the student who rips through a lesson instead of thinking through it, the pedestrian who dashes across a busy street in the middle of a block or when the lights are the wrong way, the girl who sews up a seam so hastily that it must be ripped out and done over—these are all forms of "precipitate or thoughtless action," "confused or irregular activity," aren't they? They are a form of disorder. All may not seem in themselves unsafe but they are indications of what Mr. Hill would call "safety illiteracy in an age of speed."

It is not easy to slow down when the rest of the world is rushing. There seems a tenseness in the rush, and if one is not awake to this one tightens up also and joins the race without realizing it. It is not easy to slow down but it is evidence of dominion, of mastery of these man-made machines and inventions. We do not need to be run by these creatures of our own making.

* * *

Some form of self-imposed safety education, then, most of us probably need. It includes more than learning to be a good driver, an intelligent pedestrian, an obedient cyclist, a careful homemaker. To go back again to the dictionary, "safe" derives through the French "sauf" from the Latin "salvus," meaning safe, well, sound, and is akin to the Latin "salus," health, and "salubris," wholesome. A wholesome and sound outlook in an age of speed goes far beyond the mere technicalities of adjustment to traffic, the vaccum cleaner, and the radio, important as these are.

In other words, who is running things? Who is "boss"? Every time we "urge to confused or irregular activity," it is certainly clear that we ourselves are not. Foolish, isn't it, to let the very things we have invented for our own benefit, climb into the driver's seat and break our own private speed laws! "We, the people," can do better than that, if we will.

A Tuesday Column

The Polish Room Opened at Pitt

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dedication of the Polish room, one of the 17 nationality rooms in the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning, opens up the ninth of these rooms to be completed.

Adolf Szyszko-Bohusz, one of Poland's distinguished architects, designed the classroom. Mr. and Mrs. Waclaw Szymborski, sister and brother-in-law of the designer, painted the beamed ceiling and other decorations for the room last year.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, famed Polish pianist, composer, and former Premier, presented the manuscript of his only opera, "Manru," to the University last May, when he last appeared in Pittsburgh. The manuscript will be placed in a shrine in the room.

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Commerce and Finance • **Investment Bankers Will Ask Congress to Curb SEC Powers** • Business and Industry

Japan Doubles Exports Into Chinese Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Since 1936-7, Japan's imports into China have more than doubled. Japan is now easily that country's largest supplier, latest trade figures disclose. She overtook the United States in this respect in 1938.

In 1936, America furnished 19.64 per cent of China's total imports. Even in the "beginning of war year" 1937 the figure was 19.75. In 1938, however, the percentage dropped to 16.93, and latest calculations show that for 1939 America provided only 15.94 per cent of imports into China.

Japan in 1936 furnished 16.26 per cent of the Chinese imports. In 1937 this declined to 15.73 per cent. But in 1938, her grip beginning to be established, Japan suddenly rose to 23.49 per cent, and 1939 showed a closely similar figure of 23.34 per cent.

Germany's figure in 1936 was 15.91 per cent, with 1937 showing 15.31 per cent and 1938 bringing a drop to 12.64 per cent in spite of Germany's Axis relation to Japan. The last year witnessed a strong drop to only 6.49 per cent of China's imports.

The British record is even more striking. Sales to China for 1936 were 11.70 per cent of the total, for 1937, 11.68 per cent, while in 1938 they fell to 7.90 per cent and last year—probably influenced in considerable degree by the Japanese-backed anti-British movement in North China—they fell off to 5.80 per cent, less even than Germany.

For the year as a whole, compared with 1938, China's trade increased (on a sterling basis) by 24.4 per cent, this being due to an advance of 52 per cent in imports offset by a 20.6 per cent export decline. An increase of 8.8 per cent in total trade as compared with 1936, the year before the outbreak of hostilities, is not regarded as encouraging because its 44.3 per cent gain in imports was offset by a 38.7 per cent decrease in exports.

Business Decline Is Seen Flattening Out By Federal Reserve

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that the business decline, which set in after Christmas, flattened out somewhat in the first half of March.

Reporting that its seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production dropped from a record high of 128 in December to 119 in January and 109 in February, the board said:

"A further decline at a slower rate is indicated for March on the basis of data now available. Industrial activity showed a less marked reduction in the first half of March."

Some government economists have predicted that the index will touch bottom at 195 in April and then begin a slow climb upward.

The board noted that the 109 index for February was 6 points higher than in August, the last month before the war, which stimulated the sharp rise of last fall. In February, 1939, the index measured 99.

Reviewing February output, the board noted declines in production of steel, plate glass, cotton, woolen and silk mills. Automobile production was maintained at a high level, but ran ahead of sales so that dealers' stocks of new cars rose.

Production in the machinery, aircraft and rayon industries was at a high level, the board said, and lumber production declined less than seasonally.

Kennecott Copper Net $3.14 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Kennecott Copper Corp. and subsidiaries rated among the largest copper mining enterprises in the world, reported 1939 net income of $33,947,443 after all charges but without deduction for depletion. This was equal to $3.14 a share on capital stock and compared with $22,689,660, or $2.10 a share, in 1938.

Production of the red metal during 1939 jumped to 763,509,698 pounds from 598,884,205 in 1938 in response to the sudden expansion in domestic industrial demand and foreign purchases in the last half of the year.

At the end of the year the company had cash and government securities (at cost) amounting to $64,388,008 and net current assets of $98,379,626. A year earlier the comparable totals were $48,002,683 and $82,767,643.

Report Has It Harrison To Head New York Life

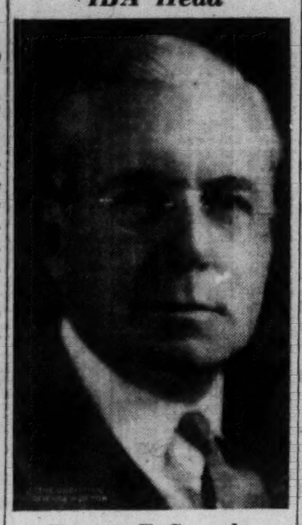
NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—George L. Harrison, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has been offered the presidency of the New York Life Insurance Co., according to reports in financial circles today.

Mr. Harrison, who has been head of the Reserve Bank since 1928 and with the Reserve System more than twenty-five years, was away from the city on a wedding trip. He was married recently to Mrs. Alice Gertrude Gordon Grayson, widow of Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.

Officials of the insurance company, one of the largest mutual life companies in the United States, declined to comment.

Thomas A. Buckner is Chairman of the New York Life and Alfred L. Aiken President.

IBA Head



Emmett F. Connely
President of the Investment Bankers Association of America

Colgate Preferred Stock Is Offered By Underwriters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Offering of an issue of 125,000 shares of $4.25 preferred stock of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company is being made by an underwriting group headed by Dillon, Read & Co., Shields & Co., Lehman Bros. and Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., at $101 per share, representing an aggregate offering price of $12,625,000.

Arrangements have been made with the underwriters for affording to holders of the company's 6 per cent preferred stock a prior opportunity, until 3 p. m. Wednesday, March 20, to purchase shares of the new preferred at the initial public offering price on a share-for-share basis.

Net proceeds from the sale are to be used in connection with the redemption, at $102.50 per share plus accrued dividends, of 125,000 shares of outstanding 6 per cent preferred stock, the total redemption amount being $12,920,000. Funds sufficient to effect such redemption will be deposited prior to issuance of the new stock.

Counsel for the underwriters have given their opinion that Pennsylvania residents purchasing the new stock will not be subject to the 4-mill tax imposed for state purposes or the 4-mill tax imposed for county purposes, under existing law, so long as the company continues to pay a franchise tax in Pennsylvania.

The underwriting group also includes Union Securities Corporation, W. C. Langley & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Riter & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co., Cassatt & Co., Inc., William Cavalier & Co., Childress & Co., Morris F. Fox & Co., Jackson & Curtis, McDonald-Coolidge & Co., W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., H. O. Peet & Co., Piper, Jaffrey & Hopwood, Singer, Deane & Scribner, Tucker, Anthony & Co., and Mellon Securities Corporation.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet and subsidiaries make and sell in the United States and abroad soaps for toilet, laundry and household purposes, dentifrices, shaving soaps and other toilet preparations and glycerine.

Bendix Aviation Sales Set Record

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Bendix Aviation Corporation's annual report just published shows an all-time high in 1939 sales, pay rolls and earnings, since the formation of the company in 1929.

Gross sales and revenues from all sources totaled $41,726,547, an increase of 35 per cent over the previous year. Sales to the automotive industry increased 53 per cent over 1938, a subnormal year, while aviation product sales increased 27 per cent, continuing the upward trend of the past several years.

Pay rolls totaling $16,362,636 were paid to employees in 14 communities ,attaining the highest average annual earnings for employees in the corporation's history. During the year the average number of active employees increased 35 per cent while pay rolls in December were 63 per cent more than in January of the same year. In addition, the corporation provided for payments in excess of $1,100,000 for employee benefits (vacations, unemployment, health and accident insurance, old age, etc.) equivalent to about 7 per cent of the annual pay roll.

The net consolidated income reported for the year amounted to $4,485,971, equal to $2.14 per share of 2,097,663 shares of outstanding common stock of the corporation, as compared to approximately 7 cents per share earned in 1938. Provisions for taxes amounted to $1,907,537.22 in 1939 aquivalent to about 91 cents per share.

Pontiac Deliveries Gain 75 P. C. Over a Year Ago

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Pontiac Division of General Motors Corporation reported that it made retail deliveries of 7,033 new cars during the first 10 days of the present month. This was a 49 per cent increase over the like period of last month and 75 per cent over deliveries of the first 10 days of March, 1939.

The report said that deliveries of 1940 models since their introduction up to March 10 totaled 99,137 compared with 60,283 of the 1939 models in the like period a year ago.

IBA Says SEC Violates Law, Retards Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19 — The Investment Bankers' Association of America had served public notice on the Securities and Exchange Commission today that it would seek congressional review of the laws administered by the SEC with a view to removing deterrents to investment and to curbing the SEC's own rapidly expanding powers.

A virtual demand that the Securities and Exchange Commission immediately recommend to Congress that the laws it administers be reviewed and amended so as to remove "deterrents unnecessary for the protection of investors or the public, which now impede the operation of our economy," was contained in a 65-page letter mailed by the association to Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the SEC, yesterday.

Reply to Questionnaire

Specifically, the letter is a reply to a questionnaire sent to investment banking interests on Feb. 29, by the commission, inviting suggestions on how the controversial "arms-length bargaining" rule between underwriters and public utility companies in regard to new stock could best be applied.

The reply is regarded in financial circles as the most strongly worded demand to be made by an important sector of the securities industry, and is believed to presage a nation-wide campaign to seek congressional action curbing the SEC's expanding powers. The Investment Bankers' Association not only recommended that the SEC rescind its "arms-length bargaining" rule, but also urged a review of all statutes regulating security transactions.

The association charges that the commission has travelled beyond its authority and beyond Congress' intention in enforcing the "arms-length bargaining" rule. This clause, Rule U-12 F-2, requires that there be no chance for undue influence in the relation between the underwriter and issuer of new public utility securities; that there be no financial relationship between the two, and that the underwriter must not be an affiliate of the issuer.

In place of this rule, the Bankers' Association suggests that "the reasonableness of the price, terms and spread of a proposed issue be established by comparing them with those prevailing for comparable issues selling or recently issued in the open market."

Urges Public Hearing

The issues raised by this rule should not be settled until a public hearing be held, the association continues, the Temporary National Economic Committee, which conducted earlier hearings on investment banking, would be a satisfactory forum to the association, provided procedure was changed so as to permit all sides of the question to be presented.

The Association also challenges the authority of the SEC to apply Rule U-12 F-2 under the Public Utility Holding Company Act, contending that the law does not give the commission power to enforce the rule between issuer and underwriter.

The Association's report was prepared by a committee headed by R. McLean Stewart of Harriman Ripley & Company, Inc. Emmett F. Connely of the First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit, is President of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

Land Bank Rate Cut Extension Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill to continue for five more years temporary reductions in interest rates on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans.

The statutory rate is 5 per cent but Congress has provided from year to year that the land bank rates shall not exceed 3½ per cent and the commissioners' rates 4 per cent.

Buick Reports Employment Holding at a Peak Level

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Harlowe H. Curtice, President of the Buick Division of General Motors Corporation, reported that for the last six months Buick employment has been maintained consistently in the neighborhood of 15,500 workers.

Referring to this as a "peak level," Mr. Curtice said pay rolls have averaged $3,000,000 a month since last October.

He said that since Oct. 1, the monthly average output of the Buick plants has been 29,370 units, and added that the company's first quarter program contemplates the production of 85,743 cars. Assemblies for the first three months of 1939 were 62,724.

Dow Chemical Co. Seeks Magnesium From the Sea

MIDLAND, Mich. (AP) — Dow Chemical Co. proceeded with development of 800 acres of Texas land along the Gulf of Mexico near Freeport, where a plant for extraction of magnesium from sea water will be built.

Austin Co. of Cleveland has been awarded the construction contract, which calls for a production plant, executive offices and laboratories to cost approximately $5,000,000.

The tract has three miles of Gulf frontage. Operation by late summer is contemplated.

Wagner-Lea Investment Trust Bill Prospects Appear Thin

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prospects for passage of the SEC's Wagner-Lea Investment Trust bill at this session on Congress look thin. The bill is long and exceedingly complex, and if there were no real opposition to it at all it would take a considerable time for the details to be threshed out in Committee hearings. As a matter of fact there will be very serious opposition to a good deal of it, and with Senator Wagner's hearings to begin on March 26 there is little hope it could be maneuvered through this criticism, the essential changes made, and then be passed through a Congress impatient to get away before the Conventions.

Particular difficulties face the bill because of its use of the oft-repeated phrase "subject to rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission." Opponents will certainly make much of this, and their objections will dovetail directly into the purposes of the Walter-Logan bill and the current not-too-popular status of the SEC.

The Critics Have Their Say

Critics will say in effect, "The SEC has had four years to study the investment trust business, and if they want to regulate it they ought by this time be ready to lay down something more than the bare skeleton of regulation in the bill." Then the critics will add—"This is particularly important since the SEC is now (the NLRB being politically under a cloud) the spear-point of opposition to the Walter-Logan bill's requirement that all major rules and regulations be laid down within a year from enactment of a new law. This means that unless the W-L bill is passed we are never going to know what we can and can't do; we'll be in hot water and having to run to the SEC all the time like underwriting people and the stock exchange people and the utility people and the over-the-counter people and the bankrupt people and the trust indenture people."

Then the critics will add, "How come the SEC wants the problems of still another tribe of financial people to be brought to them, when the Commission is already so notoriously tied up with work that neither the Commissioners nor their staff can keep white man's hours and the holding company disintegration proceedings now coming along are bound to make the problem worse? Why the Commissioners should get annoyed when anybody suggests enlarging the Commission is more than we can understand."

That Equity Theory

Of what the exact details of the bill will mean, investment trust people are still uncertain. They say they will have to go over it half a dozen times with a fine-tooth comb to see just what they can do and can't do and at what points they won't know whether they can or can't do something. They say that if it has as many jokers and impractical requirements as turned up in committee hearings on the Maloney bill, the Chandler bill, and the Barkley bill they will have their hands full.

However, they do say that it contains expression of a number of fashionable Washington economic theories.

The first is the equity theory. Ever since the Twentieth Century Fund came out a year or two ago and said that there is too much debt in our present financial structure and insurance companies and savings banks ought to be permitted to invest in equities, there has been a thread of this theory in much SEC policy. It was conspicuous, for instance, in the recent Consumers' Power case, where Mr. Willkie wanted to raise $10,000,000 of new money, was persuaded by his bankers to tack on an $18,000,000 refunding on the deal, ran afoul of SEC theories and was finally permitted only the $18,000,000 refunding, being told he should raise the $10,000,000 by equity financing.

The equity theory appears in the investment trust bill in the rule that hereafter no investment trust securities shall be issued except common stock. Losses on investment trust debentures during the trying 'thirties were about one per cent.

Another theory in it is that our present banking system isn't providing enough loan or venture capital, so pressure is put on the trusts to go into underwriting.

The "Double-Locking" Feature

Another characteristic feature is what is called "double-locking the door." The bill prohibits certain abuses, yet goes on and double-locks the door by other restrictive features. For instance the selling by bank-managers of securities from their own shelves into the investment trust they control is forbidden, but then there is a limit on inter-locking directorates, requiring that a majority of the board of directors be persons with no common outside affiliation and independent of those receiving brokerage, management or underwriting compensation. People have been buying Lehman Brothers stock for years not alone because of its good record but because of the Lehman banking management. Now the investment trust will have to shed a good many directors—or several Lehman partners will have to elect to quit the firm and stay with the trust.

Again on the double-locking theme, the bill has some very sound provisions against the payment of dividends from other than "ordinary" income from interest and dividends (incidentally conflicting with the effect of the former undivided profits tax, which forced the trusts to pay dividends out of realized capital appreciation or suffer serious tax consequences). However, having thus locked the door the bill goes on to impose a $150,000,000 top on size.

This top, incidentally, appears to be the expression of another theory, the familiar megalophobic notion that mere size is dangerous. This is curiously the same dollar limit once proposed for life insurance companies during the Armstrong investigation. Here, however, the door has already been locked against the danger of octopus control by the "five-and-five" provision in the bill forbidding the trusts to own more than five per cent of the securities of any one company or have more than five per cent of their own funds invested in any one company.

Officials Discuss 'Grid' for Nation's Private Utilities

WASHINGTON (AP)—A plan for linking private utility companies in the northeast section of the Nation with the midwest through an electric transmission system is being studied in a series of conferences between heads of major utility companies and the National Power Policy Committee.

The conferences, with started in December, have brought forth a variety of views about means to insure an adequate supply of power in event of an emergency.

It was said that the conference was exploring all possibilities, among them a $190,000,000 federally-owned high tension electric grid system linking New York and the midwest with the proposed St. Lawrence power project. Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission and Vice-Chairman of the Power Policy Commission, declined, however, to comment on such a plan.

When Secretary Harold Ickes discussed last December extension programs which might become necessary through domestic development or national emergency, he emphasized inter-connection of present power systems as cheaper, more economical and quicker of realization than the construction of new generating systems.

A North-South grid system also was discussed. Federal officials described the consultations as a comparison of ideas.

"The Government has no intention of building or of asking the industry to build large and costly facilities to stand idle and become obsolete waiting for war," Mr. Ickes said.

Rise in Number of Milk Cows Expected in 1940-41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that further increases in the number of milk cows on American farms were in prospect during 1940 and 1941.

The number of cows on farms Jan. 1 was reported at 25,334,000 head, an increase of one per cent over number on the same date a year ago.

The department said the number of heifers and calves had increased rapidly and was more than enough to provide for normal replacements to dairy herds during the next two years.

The department also reported that milk production during February increased sharply over the previous month, resulting in a sharp break in dairy and milk prices. The department said, however, that dairymen were receiving higher prices than a year ago.

Unique Merger Of Air, Finance Units Effected

NEW YORK (AP)—A $165,000,000 merger of Curtiss-Wright Corp., one of America's largest aircraft manufacturing companies, and the Atlas Corp., one of the nation's principal investing companies, has been announced by the managements of the two giant corporations.

Floyd B. Odlum, 48-year old financier, who built up the Atlas Corp. in ten depression years to its present $60,000,000 market-value status, joined in the announcement with George N. Armsby, chairman, and Guy W. Vaughan, president, of Curtiss-Wright.

Curtiss-Wright with its predecessors has been a leader in aviation since the Wright brothers' pioneering days. The current market value of its stocks approximates $105,000,000.

Cash for Aviation Promotion

The plan of merger will be submitted within 3 weeks to stockholders of both companies for their approval.

Officials of the companies involved said the merger would not only take advantage of the present war-time boom in aviation but also would provide $36,500,000 of liquid capital for the development and promotion of peace-time aviation.

The consolidation was regarded in financial and aviation circles not only as a unique marriage of established capital with industry but also as the largest financial development of aviation history.

Financial experts said the merger would place Mr. Odlum—who is the husband of the record-holding woman pilot, Jacqueline Cochran—in control of the largest block of stock of Curtiss-Wright Corp., and, consequently, establish him as one of the world's leading aviation figures.

The management of Curtiss-Wright will be able to use the $36,500,000 "liquid capital" available through the merger to assist in turning out the present backlog of unfilled military and transport plane, engine and propeller orders recently estimated at $170,000,000, compared with $33,000,000 as of Jan. 1, 1939.

A Unique Merger

Mr. Odlum commented:

"While a merger of an industrial company with an investment company is unique in the history of finance, it is entirely logical and, in this instance, mutually advantageous.

"By this merger the multiple capital structure of Atlas is eliminated."

The terms of the merger, as given in the joint statement, are, in part:

"The boards of directors of Curtiss-Wright Corp. and Atlas Corp. have agreed in principle to a merger of the two companies. It is hoped to submit the proposal to merge to the stockholders of both companies for approval as soon as certain formalities and legal details have been completed, which will probably take about three weeks.

"As part of the plan . . . the special holdings of Atlas Corporation, aggregating . . . about $25,000,000 in value, will be vested in a separate corporation to be owned by present common stockholders of Atlas. At the conclusion of the contemplated transactions, Atlas common stockholders will own in part Curtiss-Wright common shares and in part common shares of this new separate corporation. The non-manufacturing real estate of Curtiss-Wright company, consisting for the most part of land acquired for airport purposes and having a present estimated value . . . upwards of $5,000,000, will be vested in a separate corporation, and all the shares of this corporation will be owned on a pro-rata basis by the A stock and the common stock of Curtiss-Wright corporation.

Terms of Exchange

"The continuing company will be Curtiss-Wright Corp., without change of name.

"Each holder of common stock of Curtiss-Wright will continue to hold his present shares but will also receive his pro rata of the stock of the airports company.

"Each holder of one share of common stock of Atlas Corp. will receive 65-100 of a share of Curtiss-Wright common stock, plus his pro rata portion of the stock of the 'special situations' company, which company concurrently with the merger probably will assume the name of Atlas Corp.

"Each holder of one share of 6 per cent preferred stock of Atlas Corporation, which has a par value of $50, will get one share of $50 par value cumulative 5 per cent preferred stock of Curtiss-Wright. . . .

"Each holder of one share of a stock of Curtiss-Wright will be given the option of receiving either ¼ of a share of new 5 per cent preferred stock plus 1.7 shares of common stock or, in the alternative, ½ of a share of the new 5 per cent preferred stock plus 4-5 of a share of common stock. In either event such holder also gets his pro rata of the stock of the airport company.

"The perpetual option warrants of Atlas Corp. will be assumed by Curtiss-Wright but, at the holder's option, will receive five-year rights to buy a similar amount of stock of Curtiss-Wright. . . ."

Arrange Merger

Wide World

(Above) Floyd B. Odlum, President of Atlas Corporation; (below) Guy W. Vaughan, President of Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

White Motor Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—White Motor Co. reported net profit from 1939 operations of $107,472, or about 17 cents a share, against a net loss of $1,825,275 in 1938. President Robert F. Black said a marked increase in sales the last six months more than offset an operating loss the first half of last year.

Pullman Shows Gain in 1939 Net Earnings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of Pullman Incorporated last year amounted to $4,009,476, after all charges and taxes, according to the company's annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1939. This is equal to $1.03 per common share and compares with 1938 earnings of $2,295,829 or 59 cents per share.

The increase in earnings reflected gains from operations in the three major lines of business activity conducted by the Corporation, the sleeping car business, the manufacturing business, and security investments. Net working capital amounted to $70,639,811 as of December 31, 1939, as compared with $64,171,323 at the close of 1938.

Pullman participated to some extent in the general expansion of domestic travel last year, the report stated. Traffic improved especially during the period of the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs, but declines in the other months lowered the total traffic volume, so that for the full year it was slightly larger than 1938, but failed to match the 1937 recovery high mark, the report says.

With industrial production and carloadings staging one of the swiftest upturns on record, the railroads placed substantial freight car orders during the last four months of 1939. However, the revival of car buying after a two-year lapse proved of short duration, and there has been practically no equipment ordered thus far in 1940.

Large additions to the railroads' fleets of light-weight sleeping cars are in prospect for 1940; the report says. More than 400 lightweight sleeping cars are now in service or on order, thus playing an important part in the modernization of rail travel, the report continues.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15

This announcement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offering is made only by the offering prospectus, dated March 19, 1940; the offering prospectus does not constitute an offer by any underwriter to sell these securities in any state to any person to whom it is unlawful for such underwriter to make such offer in such state.

New Issue March 19, 1940

125,000 Shares

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company

$4.25 Preferred Stock

(without par value)

Price $101 per share

plus accrued dividends from March 15, 1940

Copies of the offering prospectus may be obtained from only such of the undersigned as may legally offer these securities under applicable securities laws. A complete list of the underwriters and the respective amounts which they severally have underwritten, subject to the conditions specified in the underwriting agreement, are set forth in the offering prospectus. Among such underwriters are the following:

Dillon, Read & Co. **Shields & Company**

Lehman Brothers **Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc.**

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day's sales	512,520
1940 volume to date	38,618,241
1939 volume to date	53,051,667

Air Stocks Lead in Mild Market Rally

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Selected stocks, mainly aviations, were given a mild rallying push in today's market.

Trends, spotty at the start, soon took on a firmer appearance and volume was somewhat better than in Monday's hesitant session. Gains of fractions to a point or so were scattered throughout the list near the final hour, although a number of leaders were unable to register progress. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 650,000 shares.

Wall Street seemed more war-minded and some of those who sold stocks last week on the thought European peace might be just around the corner inclined to replace commitments in a modest way. Arguments were plentiful on either side of the foreign question, however, and traders generally were disposed to keep fairly liquid pending more light on the overseas picture.

Among stocks United Air Lines and American Airlines moved into new high ground for the year. Supported also were Pan American Airways, Lockheed, Douglas Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Bethlehem Steel, Loft, Dow Chemical and American Telephone. Rails, utilities, coppers, oils, rubbers and motors held to a narrow range.

Lifted in the curb were Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, American Cyanamid "B," Brewster Aero and Aluminum of America.

Foreign Bonds Higher

Scandinavian and South American Government dollar loans attracted buyers today, giving a rise to the foreign bond list.

Corporate issues, however, moved over an uneven course toward the close with rails exhibiting the chief strength.

While the Hitler-Mussolini meeting remained blanketed in official silence, the possibility that peace moves might have been considered apparently supplied a base for comparatively brisk buying.

Most favored issues included Copenhagen 4½s and 5s, Denmark 6s and German 5½s of '65.

In the domestic list Missouri-Kansas-Texas liens benefitted by rumors, which lacked official confirmation, a debt reduction plan for "Katy" might be in the offing. The 5s of '62 ran up a major fraction.

Other corporates marked up a notch included Pennsylvania general 4½s of 65, Third Avenue adjustment 5s of '60, International Telephone 5s, Canadian Pacific 4½s of 60, Consolidated Edison 3½s, and Alleghany 5s of '59.

Minus signs appeared before Western Union 5s of '60, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Portland General Electric 4½s and Postal Telegraph 5s.

Longer term U. S. Treasury loans fell back an outside of around ¼ point, although a few short maturity issues inched ahead.

Wheat Futures Rise In Late Trading

CHICAGO, March 19 (AP) — Wheat futures advanced to new highs for the session in late trade today, extending net gains to around 2 cents a bushel.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons defining British war policy brought some buying into the market, much of it short-covering. May contracts advanced to 1.03⅜, up 1⅞ from the previous close.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Giltedged issues made a stab at recovery after early losses in the securities market today, but most others stayed on a downward slant throughout the session. Domestic rails eased following morning support and kaffirs followed suit. Oils displayed independent steadiness. Base metals were trimmed fractionally. A few iron and steel stocks showed resistance but most industrials slipped lower.

Paris: The Bourse regained balance after a heavy opening today. Closing prices showed mixed changes. Union Europeene and many chemical shares were strong spots. Profit taking clipped Scandinavian bonds after a recent spurt. Rentes closed 15 centimes higher to 30 lower.

Liverpool: Cotton futures rallied after the nearby March delivery had dropped the daily allowed limit of 25 points. Final prices were 7 to 11 points down. Better trade demand and some replacement buying developed on the decline.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Boston Accept pf	17½c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 27
N Eng P A 6% pf	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Do $2 pf	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Irregular				
Am Mfg Co	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Gemmer Mfg "B"	40c	..	Mar. 28	Mar. 23
Kleinert Rubber	20c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Reda Pump	15c	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 29
Regular				
Am Mfg pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Am St Bk (Mil)	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Baker Chem (JT)	37½c	..	Mar. 21	Mar. 18
Brewer & Co(C)	50c	M	Apr. 25	Apr. 20
Chillicothe P pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Dennison Mfg deb	$2	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
East Mo Pow pf	$3.50	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gemmer Mfg "A"	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Gt Lakes S S	50c	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 20
Hawaiian Agri	10c	M	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Hydraulic Press	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Laclede Steel	15c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Mahon Co pf A	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do $2.20 pf	55c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Millers Falls Copf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Mo Edison pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Nova ScotiaL&P	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Onomea Sug	10c	M	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Shawmut Assoc	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
So Cal Edison	37½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
So Nat Gas	25c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Toledo Ship B	50c	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 20

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67¼	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67½	67½	67½	— ⅜
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	M'r 15
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis (1)	4	24½	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	26	50⅝	49⅞	50¼	+ ¼
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7	6	AlaskaJun(.15e)	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	5	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ½
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	12	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10	10	10	M'r 16
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¾
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	7	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
11⅜	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	179	178½	178½	— ½
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	3	12	12	12	M'r 15
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	3	13½	13½	13½	M'r 18
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	4	67	67	67	
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14½	14½	14½	M'r 15
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	3	16¾	15¾	16¾	M'r 18
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	5	53	53	53	M'r 18
21	18¾	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 16
57¼	41¾	Am Airlines	29	59¾	58	59	+1¾
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	5	39	39	39	+ ½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	5	113½	113¼	113½	
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	3	170	169⅝	169⅝	—1⅛
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	6	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	3	40	39	40	+1⅛
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	7	19½	19¼	19½	M'r 18
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 11
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	137	137	137	M'r 15
9⅝	6	AmColtype(¼e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 18
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 18
28¼	21⅝	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	5	30	29½	30	+ ½
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
37	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	13	60	59¾	60	
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 16
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	28	28	28	M'r 18
6⅝	5⅛	Am Internat'l	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 16
42	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	42	41¾	41¾	M'r 14
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	54	54	54	
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	2	24½	24	24½	+ ⅝
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	+3
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	19	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	3	53⅛	53	53	M'r 18
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	
10⅝	8⅜	Am Rad & St S	29	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
17½	13½	Am Roll Mill	8	14½	14	14½	+ ¾
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	65⅜	65¼	65¼	M'r 15
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	12	12	12	12	— ¼
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 18
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	8	48¾	48⅜	48½	+ ½
146⅛	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	M'r 11
70	67	Am Snuff (3a)	3	67	66¾	67	
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ½
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	8	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 14
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	85½	85½	85½	— ½
18	14⅜	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	17½	17½	17½	M'r 15
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	8	172	171¾	171¾	+ ¾
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	87½	87½	87½	
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	89½	88½	88½	
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	4	146½	144¾	144¾	M'r 18
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	17	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	96½	96½	96½	M'r 13
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
47¼	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+1⅛
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	40	28⅜	27⅜	28¼	+1
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	— ¾
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	2	22	22	22	
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 14
2⅞	2½	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	34¼	34	34¼	M'r 16
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ½
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	3	5½	5½	5½	
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	50	50	50	M'r 18
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	2	39	38⅞	39	+ ¾
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 16
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
44	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	43	43	43	M'r 14
25¼	21⅝	Atch T & S F	13	21¾	21½	21¾	
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	5	17¼	16¾	17	
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	14	14	14	M'r 15
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	14	14	14	—1
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 15
9⅝	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	123	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	20	49¼	48	49	
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	M'r 18
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	—1⅛
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	3	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	69	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅝
6⅜	4⅞	Balt & Ohio	13	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
14⅞	11¼	Bangor & Ar	3	11	10½	10½	— ¾
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	M'r 18
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 16
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	3	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	2	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
29⅛	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	M'r 18
109⅝	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 16
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb 28
34⅝	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	81	32⅛	31⅜	31⅝	+ ½
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	M'r 18
39	36½	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	36½	35¾	36½	
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	28	74¼	73	73⅞	+1½
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ¼
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	27	27	27	+ ¼
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	20	20	20	— ¼
11⅝	9½	Blaw-Knox	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18	18	18	M'r 16
25⅞	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	41	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅜
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	4	25½	25½	25½	
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
23⅝	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	7	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅞	Borg-War (¼e)	9	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	M'r 16
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	4	31½	31¼	31½	M'r 16
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	69	6⅜	6	6¼	— ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	3	10½	10⅜	10½	
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	10	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	51½	51¼	51½	M'r 18
2⅝	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	33	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	70	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	87	87	87	+1
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	60	59¾	59⅞	+ ⅜
25½	20	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	
35⅜	35	Brown Sh(½e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 11
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	5	242	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	16	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	19	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	2	23¼	23	23¼	+1
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	•4	30⅞	30½	30½	— ⅞
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	32	20¼	19½	19⅞	+ ½
12½	11⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	3	11½	11½	11½	M'r 18
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 18
22¾	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22⅜	[illegible]	22⅜	— ⅜
4⅛	3¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	14	3½	3¼	3¼	M'r 16
13¾	11⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	M'r 13
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	6	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅝
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅜	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½g)	14	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅝
6⅝	4¾	Canad Pacific	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38	38	38	M'r 18
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 16
27	23	Carpent (½e)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	•3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	67	67	67	— ⅛
56½	47¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¼
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	14	29⅝	29	29⅝	+1
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	7	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 18
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
9	6⅜	Cent Viol S(¼g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 18
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	6	38¼	37¾	37¾	M'r 18
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	6	20	19¾	20	M'r 8
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21	21	21	— ½
26½	15	Checker Cab	5	24¾	24½	24¾	+1¾
42⅝	38¾	Ches&Ohio (2½)	8	39¼	39⅛	39¼	+ ¼

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	M'r 9
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	17	4½	4½	4½	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	1⅝	1½	1½	M'r 16
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
2⅛	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Or	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 18
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	23	¼	¼	¼	+ 1/16
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
35⅞	33⅜	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	3	35	35	35	M'r 15
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	M'r 15
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
⅝	½	C R I & P 7% pf	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
10½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 18
13½	11⅛	Chickasha (¼g)	2	12	12	12	+ ¼
6¼	4⅜	Childs Co	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	35	86	84½	85⅞	+1½
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
3¾	3	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
38⅜	28	Clark Equip(1a)	5	35½	34¾	35½	+1
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	8	40	39⅝	40	+ ¾
39⅞	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	3	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	9	42½	41¾	42½	+ ¾
123½	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	120¼	120¼	120¼	M'r 18
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	63	63	63	+ ¼
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	32	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
106½	103⅛	Colgate-P pf (6)	9	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
103¾	102½	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
35¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¾
19¾	17	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17	17	17	M'r 18
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	2	25	25	25	
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	5½	Col Gas & El	19	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
92½	86⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	87¼	86⅛	86⅞	M'r 18
8½	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	1	8	8	8	M'r 18
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'r 18
96½	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	2	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	— ⅛
48	45¼	Coml Credit (4)	12	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	M'r 8
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	17	54½	54	54½	
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	4	111¼	111¼	111¼	M'r 15
15⅝	13	Coml Solvents	30	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	9	1	1	1	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	63½	63½	63½	M'r 16
32⅝	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	47	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	M'r 16
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum (¼e)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ½
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	4	11¼	11	11¼	
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	5	26⅜	26	26⅜	— ⅞
14⅜	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	6	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	15	31	30⅞	31	
109	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	109	109	109	M'r 15
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	
10	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	19	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
2¼	1¾	Con RR Cuba pf	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 18
4⅜	3¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	M'r 15
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	103	103	103	M'r 4
17⅛	14⅝	Container (¼e)	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
15⅝	12⅝	Cont Bak A	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
1⅜	1	Cont Bak B	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95	95	95	M'r 13
47¾	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	8	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ½
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	48	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	3	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
29⅞	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	M'r 13
17	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	9	16	16	16	+ ⅜
53½	53⅜	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	— ⅞
65⅛	59⅝	Corn Prods (3)	31	59½	59	59½	— ⅜
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	170	170	170	M'r 15
6⅜	4⅝	Coty Inc (½g)	2	6⅛	6	6	
1¼	⅞	Coty Int (.20g)	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 16
24¼	20½	Crane Co (.60g)	1	20⅞	20½	20¾	— ⅛
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	2	102	101	101	+ ¾
32¾	28½	Cream of Wh(2)	7	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
7¾	6½	Crosley Corp	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
35⅜	27	Crown Cork & S	13	34¼	33¼	33¾	+1¼
42½	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
17¼	15	Crown Zell(¾e)	6	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
43	34¼	Crucible Steel	6	36	35¼	35¾	+1
82½	78¼	Crucible Stl pf	2	80½	80½	80½	M'r 18
8¼	6⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	8	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
14½	12⅛	Cudahy Pack	1	13	13	13	M'r 18
29⅜	26	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
4½	3⅞	Curtis Publish	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
46	42	Curtis pf (1k)	1	41⅜	41	41	—1
11⅜	9⅛	Curtiss-Wright	538	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
32⅜	28	Curtis WA (½e)	•126	31	29⅛	29⅝	—1⅛
20⅞	18½	Cutler-H (¼e)	3	19	19	19	
		D					
5½	4½	Davega Str (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r 8
16⅞	16	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	16	16	16	M'r 12
8¼	6½	Davison Chem	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 15
23⅝	19¾	Deere&Co(¾g)	9	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅝
27⅜	25¾	Deere pf (1.40)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	M'r 14
19¼	16	DeiselW-G (⅜e)	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
23⅝	16⅜	Del & Hudson	10	17¼	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
5⅞	4⅜	Del Lack&West	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
¾	⅜	Den&Rio GW pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
125⅛	118½	Detroit Ed (2e)	1	118½	118½	118½	M'r 18
34⅝	33⅛	Dia Match (1½)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	M'r 15
43¼	38½	Diam M pf (1½)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	8	Diam T M (.40g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
20	18½	Dist C-Seag(2)	15	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ¼
81	76	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	M'r 18
14⅜	11⅝	Dix-Vortex (1g)	2	14	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 16
21⅞	16⅜	Doehler DieCast	3	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅞
23⅞	19	Dome Mines (2)	6	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
86	75	Douglas Air (3g)	17	80½	78½	80½	+2⅛
162	142	Dow Chem (3)	2	153	152	153	+3
18⅜	14¾	Dresser M (¾g)	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅝
8	5⅛	Dunhill Int	3	6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	5	13	13	13	M'r 18
187⅛	175	du Pont (1¾e)	9	185¾	185¼	185⅝	+ ⅛
126	122	du Pont pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	+ ⅛
		E					
36⅛	26½	East Air Lines	38	36½	35⅞	36	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	East Roll Mill	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
166¾	145⅞	East Kodak (6)	8	152½	151	151	—1½
33½	27⅞	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	3	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
17⅛	16	Edis Br Strs (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	
1¼	1	Eitington Schild	11	1	1	1	
1¾	1⅜	El & Mus Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 15
39⅞	34⅜	El Auto L (¾e)	9	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ½
17	12½	Elec Boat (.60g)	13	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ¼
8¼	4⅞	El Power & Lt	9	5	4⅞	5	
31¾	22½	El P & L $6 pf	1	23	23	23	
36¼	26⅜	El P & L $7 pf	4	27	27	27	
32¼	28½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 18
41⅞	36½	El Paso NatG(2)	6	37¼	37	37	— ¾
45¾	42	Endi-John (3)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	M'r 18
12⅜	8	Eng Pub Service	22	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
83	72½	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
89	80	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	82	82	82	+ ½
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	M'r 18
⅞	⅝	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 18
1¾	1¼	Erie RR	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Erie 1 pf	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1½	1¼	Erie 2 pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 18
5	4	Eureka V Clean	1	4	4	4	
9¾	8⅛	Evans Products	3	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
26½	20½	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	3	24¾	24¼	24¾	+1⅛
1	⅞	Exchange Buf	8	1	1	1	Feb 24
		F					
44¼	34½	Fair Morse (1a)	10	41¼	40	41¼	+1¼
28⅜	25⅛	Fajardo (½e)	4	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
18	15	Fed Lt & Tr (1e)	5	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
28½	23½	Fed M&S (¼e)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 16
4⅞	3¾	Fed Mot Truck	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1	⅝	Fed Wat Serv A	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
25	21⅞	Fed D Strs(½e)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 16
91	85⅞	Fed Str pf (4¼)	2	89¾	89¾	89¾	—1¼
20	17⅛	Ferro Enam (1a)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'r 18
40⅝	37¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	2	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	M'r 18
21¾	19½	Firestone (½e)	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
106	104	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ½
46	43⅜	First N Str (2½)	2	45	44⅞	45	
21	18¼	Flintkote (1g)	6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	32	Flor Stove (½e)	1	35	35	35	M'r 18
24½	23¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'r 18
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
35	30	Food Mch (¼e)	1	30	30	30	M'r 18
20½	17	Foster Wheeler	1	17	17	17	
6	3⅞	Francisco Sugar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
35	31⅞	Freeport S (1)	3	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
		G					
2½	2	Gabriel Co A	4	2	2	2	M'r 18
3⅞	2¾	Gair (Robert)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
17¼	14	Gair (Rob) pf	3	14⅛	14	14	M'r 15
5	4¼	Gar Wood Ind	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
14	11	Gay Con (.10e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 5
50	48⅝	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	M'r 18
7	6⅛	Gen Am I (¼g)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 18
103½	102	Gen A In pf (6)	2	102	102	102	M'r 6
57½	51	Gen A Tr (2⅜g)	1	52	52	52	+1
8¼	7½	Gen Bak (.15e)	9	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	Gen Bronze	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11⅞	9¼	Gen Cable	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
23⅞	18¾	Gen Cable A	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
61	48½	Gen Cable pf	1	58	58	58	M'r 15
19¾	17½	Gen Cigar (¼e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'r 18
41	37½	Gen Elec (.35e)	48	38⅜	37⅝	38¼	+ ½
48½	45⅛	Gen Foods (2)	18	48½	47⅝	47⅞	— ⅛
118⅝	116	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅞
⅝	½	Gen G & El A	1	½	½	½	
95¾	86½	Gen Mills (3½)	1	94	94	94	M'r 16
55½	51	Gen Mot (¾e)	57	53½	52¾	53½	+ ½
126¼	123½	Gen Motor pf(5)	2	126	126	126	M'r 18
6⅞	4⅜	Gen Out Adver	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
56½	37½	Gen Out AA(2k)	6	52	51½	52	M'r 15
10	9	Gen P Ink (.10e)	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Gen Pub Serv	4	¾	¾	¾	
19¼	15¼	Gen Ry Signal	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
¾	½	Gen Real & Util	1	½	½	½	
18⅛	16⅞	Gen Real & U pf	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
33¾	27½	Gen Refrit(¼e)	9	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
15⅝	14½	Gen Shoe (1.20)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'r 18

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24¾	19⅞	Gen Tel (1.20)	5	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	11⅞	Gen Theat (.80g)	3	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ¼
18½	15¾	Gen Time I (¼e)	1	17	17	17	
23⅜	18½	Gen T&R (½e)	2	19	18½	19	M'r 18
6¾	6	Gillette Saf (.60)	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
51⅞	47½	Gillette S pf (5)	3	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	
9	7⅛	Gimbel Bros	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
56¾	47¼	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	54	54	54	+ ½
19¾	16¾	Glidden Co(½g)	2	17	17	17	
44	38½	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	44	44	44	M'r 12
3⅝	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2¾	2¼	Goebel Br. (.20)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅜	16½	Goodrich (1g)	7	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ¼
69½	63½	Goodrich pf (5)	8	66½	65¾	66½	— ½
24¾	21⅝	Goodyear T(½e)	10	23	22½	23	+ ⅞
97¼	91½	Good T&R pf(5)	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	3¼	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
1¼	¾	Graham-Paige	4	1	⅞	⅞	
8¾	7¼	Granby M (¼e)	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
14⅞	13¼	Grand Un w ct	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 18
10	9⅛	Grand Un x ct	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'r 18
16	13	Granite CS (¼g)	2	14	14	14	M'r 15
35¼	31¾	Grant WT(1.20e)	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
24⅜	23½	Grant pf (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	M'r 14
18⅜	12½	Gt N I ct (¾e)	7	13	13	13	
27¾	22⅛	Gt Nor Ry pf	18	23½	22⅝	23	+ ½
29⅛	27	Gt W Sug (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¾
34½	30¾	Green (H) (2a)	19	34¼	33¾	34	+ ⅛
17¾	16	Greyhound (1)	15	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
12	11½	Greyh'd pf (.55)	2	12	11⅞	12	M'r 18
2¾	2⅛	Guantan Sugar	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4	3⅛	Gulf Mob & Nor	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 15
17½	15	Gulf M & N pf	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
		H					
34	30¾	Hack Wat (1½)	2	34	33½	34	M'r 12
20¼	17¼	Hall Printing (1)	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	
17	16	Hamilton W(¼e)	1	16	16	16	M'r 13
28¼	23¼	Harb-Walk (¼e)	2	24	24	24	+ ½
8½	7¼	Hat Cp A (1.10g)	7	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
3⅞	3⅛	Hayes Mfg	21	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
113¼	107	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	111	111	111	M'r 12
10⅝	9⅞	Hecker P (.60)	22	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
110	107¼	Helme GW (5a)	1	108	108	108	M'r 16
15¾	14	Hercules M (¼e)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¾
96¼	87½	Hercul P (.60e)	9	94	92¼	92¼	M'r 18
65	61	Hershey Ch (3)	1	65	65	65	M'r 16
115¼	112½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	3	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	17	Hinde & D (¼e)	1	17	17	17	M'r 11
34	30½	Holland F (½e)	4	31½	31½	31½	
7⅞	5⅝	Hollander (A)	6	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
15⅜	12⅛	Holly Sugar	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 16
60¼	52	Homestake (4½)	•15	55¼	54	55¼	+1⅞
35½	33⅛	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'r 13
14⅛	11½	Hou-Her-B(¼e)	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
70⅜	67	Household (4a)	6	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
111⅛	108⅞	Household pf (5)	1	110	110	110	M'r 14
6⅞	5½	Houston Oil	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
50⅜	47½	Howe Sound(3a)	2	49	49	49	M'r 18
1⅝	¾	Hudson & Man	11	1	1	1	M'r 15
7½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	5	5	5	M'r 18
27	22¼	Hud Bay (1¾g)	4	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
6½	5¼	Hudson Motor	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1	¾	Hupp Motor	4	¾	¾	¾	
		I					
13⅜	9¾	Illinois Central	5	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
24⅛	21	Ill Central pf	1	21	21	21	M'r 16
6¾	5¼	Indian Refine	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 15
29	25½	Indus Ray(.15e)	2	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
118	111¼	Inger Rand (1e)	1	111½	111½	111½	M'r 18
90	80½	Inland Steel (1e)	3	81½	80¾	80¾	M'r 18
14⅞	11⅜	Inspirat Copper	9	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
6¼	5⅜	Insur Ct (.20g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 18
5⅛	3⅛	Interb Rap Tran	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3	1¾	Interb R T c ct	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 15
47¼	40	Interchem (.40e)	7	46	45	46	+1
5	4½	Intercon R (.20g)	1	4	4	4	— ½
12⅞	8⅞	Interlake Iron	12	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅝	Int Agricultural	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 15
38	32½	Int Agr pr pf	6	34	33	33	M'r 15
191½	178	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	178	178	178	M'r 16
62¾	53¼	Int Harv (1.60)	•10	55⅜	54¾	55⅜	+ ½
171	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	160	160	160	
5⅜	3¾	Int Hydro El A	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11⅜	8⅜	Int Mer Marine	7	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
7	6¼	Int Mining (.10e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	35	Int Nick Can (2)	8	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
133	131	Int Nick pf (7)	1	131	131	131	M'r 18
14⅜	10¾	Int Paper & P	15	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
60¼	50⅜	IntP&P pf(1¼k)	8	54	53	54	+1
5⅜	3⅞	Int Ry Cen Am	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅜
36	34¾	Int Salt (1½)	2	35	35	35	M'r 14
36⅛	33	Int Shoe (1½)	3	33	33	33	M'r 18
28	25⅛	Int Silver	2	26½	26½	26½	M'r 18
100⅜	97½	IntSilver pf (2k)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Feb 23
4¾	3¾	Int Tel & Tel	23	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅞	3¾	Int T & T for ct	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 18
10⅝	9	Interst Dept Str	3	9	9	9	M'r 18
8⅝	8	Intertype (.40g)	4	8½	8⅛	8½	M'r 18
28	24¾	Island Creek (2)	3	28	27	28	+1½
		J—K					
17	14½	Jarvis(WB)(⅜e)	•2	15	15	15	+ ¼
50	45⅞	JewelTnew(2.40)	3	49¾	49¾	49¾	
77½	69	Johns-Manville	3	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
67	55⅛	Jones & L S pf	2	56	56	56	M'r 15
14⅞	13	Kalam S&F (½)	10	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
7½	6⅜	Kan City South	2	7	7	7	M'r 13
20	17	K City So pf(1g)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 14
15½	13	Kauf Dept (.13e)	1	13	13	13	Feb 15
97	97	Kaufm'n pf (5)	3	97	97	97	Feb 23
15½	12¾	Kayser (J) (¼e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 14
13½	10¾	Kelsey H Wh A	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7½	5⅞	Kelsey H Wh B	2	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
38⅞	34½	Kennecott (¼e)	50	35⅝	34¾	35⅝	+1
14⅝	13¼	Keystone (¼e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
39	35	Kimberly-C (1)	2	37¼	36¼	37¼	+ ¼
2¾	2⅛	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 15
26	24¼	Kresge S S (1.20)	11	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
4	3⅝	Kresge Dept Str	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 15
29½	25	Kress SH (1.60)	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
31¾	28½	Kroger G (1.60)	12	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
		L					
16⅜	15½	Lambert (¾e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Lane Bryant	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
35¾	31⅝	Lee R&T (¾e)	5	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
23½	21¼	Lehigh P C (⅜e)	3	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
1⅜	⅞	Lehigh Val Coal	9	1	1	1	
4⅜	2½	Lehigh Val C pf	1	3	3	3	M'r 16
4	3	Lehigh Val RR	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
23⅞	21	Lehman (.40e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
14	12½	Lehn & F (¼e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
29	26¾	Lerner Strs (2)	9	28	27½	27½	M'r 15
53⅜	48¼	Lib-O-F G (½e)	8	49¾	48¾	49¼	+ ¾
7⅞	6½	Libby,McN & L	4	7	7	7	M'r 16
43¼	41⅛	Life Sav (1.60)	1	43	43	43	M'r 9
108	105¾	Lig & Myers(4a)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ½
109	105	Lig & My B (4a)	11	108¾	108¼	108¾	
178¾	171½	Lig & My pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'r 15
20⅛	19	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20	20	20	M'r 12
29½	24⅛	Lima Locomo	24	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅝
40	36½	Link Belt (1)	2	38¼	38	38	M'r 16
13½	11¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	3	12½	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 18
18⅛	15½	Liquid Car (½e)	1	17	17	17	
32⅝	27⅜	Lockheed A (1g)	39	29⅜	27⅝	28⅞	+1¼
37⅝	33¾	Loew's Inc (2)	13	36½	36	36½	+ ¼
108½	106	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	M'r 18
31⅛	18½	Loft Inc	224	30⅜	29	30	+1⅜
46½	42⅛	Lone Star C (3)	4	42¾	42¾	42¾	M'r 18
4	3	Long-Bell Lb A	1	3	3	3	
18¾	16⅞	Loose-Wil (¼e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 15
25	23¾	Lorillard (.30e)	6	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
60	55¼	Lou & N (1¼e)	1	56	56	56	—1
21½	16½	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
		M—N					
35	33⅝	MacAnd&F (2a)	1	34	34	34	M'r 14
28¾	23¾	MackTruck(½g)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅝
30⅝	27⅞	Macy R H (½e)	4	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
12¾	11¾	Mad Sq (¼e)	2	12	12	12	— ⅜
38	33½	Magma Cop(½e)	1	35	35	35	— ½
3⅞	2¾	Manati Sugar	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 16
7⅞	6¼	Mandel B (½e)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 14
17	14⅝	Man Ry mod gtd	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'r 18
16⅝	14½	Man R mo gtd ct	32	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
16¼	14½	Manh Shirt (1)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'r 15
1¼	1⅛	Maracaibo Oil	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	4¾	Marine M (.20e)	5	5	5	5	
15⅜	13	Marshall F (.40)	11	14	14	14	+ ¼
44⅞	35½	Martin (GL) (1g)	51	41⅜	39½	41⅛	+1⅜
14⅛	7¾	Martin-Parry	41	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	+1
40⅞	34½	Masonite Cp(1a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
31¾	25½	Math Alk (1½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 18
53½	50	May Dept Str(3)	2	51	51	51	+1
4⅛	3½	Maytag Co	2	3¾	3½	3½	M'r 18
27½	26	Maytag pf (3)	2	27	27	27	M'r 16
16¼	14⅜	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 18
17	14⅞	McCrory Str (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
111	108	McCrory pf (6)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'r 14
26	22¾	McGraw El (1)	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅝
8⅛	7¼	McG-Hill (.30e)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 18
47½	38½	McIntyre P (2a)	11	39½	39	39½	+ ⅜
12⅞	9⅞	McKeesport Tin	1	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
9¼	8⅛	McLellan (.40e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 18
11⅝	10	Mead Corp	8	10	10	10	M'r 14
66	53¼	M pf B ww(5½)	1	61	61	61	M'r 18
34½	29⅝	Melville S (½e)	5	32¼	32¼	32¼	
6⅛	4⅞	Mengel Co	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
31¾	28	Mesta M (1e)	3	31	31	31	
11⅞	8⅝	Miami Cop (.20e)	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅜
16⅜	13⅞	Mid Cont (.60g)	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
37	33	Mid Stl Pd (½e)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
53¼	47	Minn-Honey (2)	4	50	50	50	+ ½
4⅝	3¾	Minn-Moline	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 18
43½	37½	Minn-Moline pf	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	M'r 12
10⅝	9½	Mission C (.65g)	5	9⅝	9½	9½	
1⅛	¾	Mo-Kan-Texas	32	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	2¾	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	5/16	Mo Pacific	3	5/16	5/16	5/16	
⅞	¼	Mo Pacific pf	7	5/16	5/16	5/16	+ 1/16
19⅜	16¾	Mohawk C (¼e)	4	17	17	17	M'r 18
111⅞	104	Monsanto C (2)	2	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	— ½
56	50⅜	Montgom (1¾e)	•26	53⅛	52⅜	53	+1
45	43⅞	Morrell (½e)	3	43⅞	43	43⅞	Feb 14
15	10½	Motor Products	6	13½	13⅜	13½	
18¼	15¾	Motor Wh (1.60)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 16
26⅞	23	Mueller B (.80g)	5	24¼	24	24	M'r 15
5⅛	4	Mullins Mfg B	4	4½	4½	4½	M'r 16
14	10	Munsingw (¼e)	13	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¾

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78¼	67⅜	Murphy (4)	1	78	78	78	+ ½
8¼	5⅛	Murray Corp	11	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
52½	50	Myers & B (¾e)	6	52½	51	52½	M'r 12
7⅜	6½	Nash Kelvinator	13	6⅝	6½	6½	
17⅞	13½	Nat Acme (½g)	14	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ¾
14	11⅜	Nat Aviat (¾g)	8	12	11¾	12	+ ½
24½	22¾	Nat Bisc (.40e)	7	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
170½	165	Nat Bisc pf (7)	4	167	167	167	M'r 14
18¼	16	Nat Bd & I (1)	1	18	18	18	M'r 18
97	92¾	Nat Bd&Ipf (5)	3	97	97	97	Feb 26
20½	18¾	Nat Bd&S (.15e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 16
16¼	14¾	Nat Cash Rg (1)	5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
13⅜	10½	Nat Cylin (.20e)	4	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
17¼	16⅛	Nat Dairy (.80)	21	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ½
6⅜	5¼	Nat Dept Stores	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 16
7¼	6	Nat D S pf (.30e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 18
25⅛	23	Nat Distill (2)	10	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	
15⅞	12½	Nat Enam&Stpg	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 12
12¼	10⅝	Nat Gyp'm (¼g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
96	91¼	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	91½	91½	91½	M'r 16
22	19⅛	Nat Lead (½)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
173¾	170	Nat Ld pf A (7)	6	170	170	170	M'r 5
27	21½	NatM&SCst(¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'r 18
8⅞	7¼	Nat P & L (.60)	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
73¾	63½	Nat Steel (½e)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¾
9¾	8⅛	Nat Supply	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
43⅝	39	Nat Sup 5½% pf	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
13⅞	12⅜	Nat Supply $2 pf	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 12
7⅜	3½	Nat Tea	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	9⅞	Natomas (.80)	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅜	24	Neisner Bro (1)	2	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	M'r 13
87	83	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	M'r 18
50	40	Newberry (2.40)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'r 16
75½	71½	Newmont (½e)	4	72¾	72¾	72¾	M'r 16
14¼	11¼	Newport Indust	5	12	11¾	11¾	
50	41	NY Air Br (1e)	1	43	43	43	+1
18⅞	14½	NY Central RR	59	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15	NY Chi & St L	2	15	15	15	M'r 18
39	29⅛	NY Chi & StL pf	3	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅞
33½	31⅝	NYC Omni (3)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	M'r 16
5½	3½	NY Dock	1	4½	4½	4½	
7¾	6⅜	NY Dock pf	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
⅝	½	NY NH & H RR	2	½	½	½	M'r 15
2	1¼	NY NH & H pf	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
½	⅜	NY Ont & West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 6
16⅜	13¼	NY Shipbuild'g	4	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
34⅜	28½	Nblitt-Spk(.60e)	5	32½	32½	32½	M'r 16
219	208	Norf&West(10a)	2	215	215	215	M'r 16
26⅜	20½	No Am A (1.40g)	65	22¼	21	22	+1⅛
23¾	20¼	No Am Co (1.20)	8	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
59	56	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	56½	56¼	56⅜	M'r 15
58	55	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¾
9¼	7½	Northern Pacific	19	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
112½	111	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	111	111	111	M'r 12
5⅛	4	Norwalk T & R	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		O					
7⅝	6½	Ohio Oil	15	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
22	18½	Oliver Farm Eq	1	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
14⅜	13¼	Omnibus (1.20)	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ½
5⅝	5	Oppenheim Col	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 18
18⅜	15⅝	Otis Eleva (.15e)	3	16	16	16	M'r 18
12⅜	9½	Otis Steel	8	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
41	35¼	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	35	35	35	— ¼
30	26½	Out M&M (.40e)	2	27½	27½	27½	M'r 12
64⅝	59½	Owens-Ill (½e)	2	61	60¾	61	+ ½
		P—Q					
6½	5⅛	Pac Am Fish	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 16
12¼	11	Pac Fin C (1.20)	3	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+1⅛
34½	32⅜	Pac G & Elec (2)	8	33¾	33⅜	33¾	+ ¼
50	46¾	Pac Lighting (3)	1	47	47	47	
16¼	13	Pac Mills	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7¼	6	Pac Tin C (.20e)	42	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
8¼	7¼	Pac W Oil (.40g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 16
4⅛	3⅛	Packard Motor	34	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
20¾	15⅝	Pan-Am Airway	200	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
8	6¾	Pan Am P (¼g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 8
1	¾	Panhandle P&R	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 18
44	41½	ParaffineCo(¾e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	M'r 7
8¼	7	Param Pic (.15g)	35	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
92	85	Param 1 pf (6)	2	91½	88	88	M'r 15
9⅞	8½	Param 2 pf (.60)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18	17	Park & Tilford	2	18	17½	18	Feb 6
2¼	1¾	Park Utah C M	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
44⅜	42⅞	Parke D (.80e)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ½
22	18	Parker Rust (1)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
2⅜	1¼	Parmelee Trans	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ¼
12⅛	9¼	Pathe Film	1	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅜
7½	5¾	Patino Mines	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
62½	55	Pen & Ford (3)	1	57	56½	57	+1½
95	88	Penney JC (¾e)	14	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Penn Coal & C	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 18
4	3¼	Pen Dix Cem	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 16
25	20½	Penn-D C pf A	1	22	22	22	M'r 14
16⅝	13⅞	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	1	14	14	14	M'r 16
24¾	21⅛	Penn RR (1g)	17	22	21½	21¾	+ ⅞
40⅜	33½	Peoples D(¼e)	3	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅝
38¾	35¾	PGL & C (1e)	12	36¼	36¼	36¼	
4½	3	Peoria & East	1	3	3	3	Feb 29
12¾	10	Pere Marquette	2	10	9⅞	10	
22⅞	21	Pet Milk (1)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅞
8½	7½	Petrol Cp (.70g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
10⅛	6¾	Pfeiffer Brew(1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
40½	34¾	Phelps D (¼e)	17	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅛
47	40	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	2	44	44	44	
85	74¼	Phila Co pf (6)	3	78	78	78	Feb 8
⅝	⅜	Phila Read C&I	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 18
95⅞	88¾	Phillip Mor (3a)	4	91	90⅝	90⅝	+1⅝
136	136	Philip M pf (5)	1	136	136	136	Jan 23
7	4¼	Phillips-Jones	3	6½	6½	6½	M'r 18
41¾	36½	Phillips Pet (2)	7	38½	38⅜	38⅜	+ ½
6⅞	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 15
8⅞	8	Pierce Oil pf	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'r 6
27½	26	Pillsbury (1.60)	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
7	4¼	Pittsburgh Coal	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
27⅜	21	Pittsburgh pf	1	23	23	23	
8⅝	7	Pit Coke & Iron	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
8⅜	6⅝	Pitt S & B (.15e)	•2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
11	9	Pitt Steel	1	9	9	9	M'r 18
1¼	⅝	Pittston Co	1	1	1	1	
22¾	20½	Plym Oil (1.40)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
15	12¼	Pond Crk (¼e)	1	14	14	14	M'r 16
12¾	10	Poor & Co B	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	Porto R-Am T A	2	1½	1½	1½	M'r 18
⅝	¼	Porto R-Am T B	4	¼	¼	¼	M'r 11
14⅞	11⅜	Pressed Stl Car	17	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ½
14¾	11⅜	Pressed Stl 1 pf	9	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 15
42	35¼	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	M'r 16
69⅞	65¾	Proc & Gam(2a)	5	68¾	68¾	68¾	
42¼	39¾	Pb Sv NJ (.60e)	15	41⅝	41⅜	41½	— ⅛
143½	141½	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	3	143½	143½	143½	M'r 13
127⅛	124	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	+ ¼
115½	110¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	113½	113½	113½	M'r 18
118	117½	P S El&G pf (5)	3	118	118	118	Feb 28
32¼	25¾	Pullman (¼e)	7	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Pure Oil (¼g)	37	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
90	85	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	90	90	90	M'r 16
79⅞	77⅛	Pure O 5% pf (5)	7	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	14¼	Purity Bak (¼e)	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'r 18
15½	14¼	Quaker O (¼e)	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
		R					
6⅛	5½	Radio Cor (.20e)	215	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
67	60⅝	Radio cv pf(3½)	7	66	65¼	66	+1¼
1939	Sale	Radio pf B (5)	5	85¼	85¼	85¼	Dec 11
1⅞	1	Radio-Keith-Or	65	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
21½	19½	Raybest-M (¼e)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Rayonier Inc	•4	16	16	16	+ ½
28¾	27	Ray'nier pf(½k)	2	28	28	28	M'r 16
16⅞	14⅝	Reading Co (1)	2	15⅛	15	15	M'r 15
26½	25	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	25	25	25	M'r 15
23	20⅞	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
4⅜	3¼	Real Silk Hos'y	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 15
8	7	Reliable St (½g)	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 16
13⅛	11½	Reliance (.30e)	2	12	12	12	M'r 18
10½	9½	Reming-R (.40e)	5	9⅝	9½	9½	M'r 18
55¾	49⅜	Rem pf ww(4½)	2	55⅜	55½	55⅜	M'r 13
1⅞	1⅜	Reo Motor Car	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
23⅞	18⅝	Republic Steel	45	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅞
92¾	79½	Rep S cv p(1½k)	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	M'r 15
78¼	65	Rep Stl pf A (6)	3	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	M'r 16
14¾	11¼	Rev Cop&Brass	2	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
29	22¼	Rev Cop&Br A	2	25	25	25	M'r 6
15⅞	9⅞	Reynolds Metals	5	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
94	87⅞	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	M'r 12
9¼	6½	Reynolds Spring	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
41⅞	39⅝	Reyn Tob B(½e)	20	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	7	Richfield O(½g)	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
7½	6⅛	Ritter Dental	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 12
12	10⅞	Roan Ant (.56g)	8	11	10⅞	11	M'r 16
20⅜	18⅛	Ruberoid (1.10g)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 18
1⅜	1	Rutland RR pf	1	1	1	1	M'r 14
		S					
53	44⅛	SafewayStr(¾e)	7	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅝
42	36⅛	St Jos Lead (1)	2	38⅜	38	38	+ ¼
⅜	¼	St L-San Fran	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 16
⅞	½	StL-San Fran pf	1	½	½	½	M'r 11
29⅞	19¼	Savage A (¼e)	16	25½	24¼	25⅛	+1⅛
13⅝	11¾	Schenley Distill	4	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
77	72	Schenley pf(5½)	1	77	77	77	M'r 18
⅜	¼	Schulte Ret Strs	8	¼	¼	¼	
7¾	4¾	Schulte Ret pf	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
49	45⅝	Scott Pap (1.60)	3	46⅝	46¼	46¼	+ ½
⅜	¼	Seaboard Air L	30	⅜	¼	¼	
1¼	⅝	Seaboard A L pf	4	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
20	17⅞	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
2⅜	1¾	Seagrave Corp	2	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
87	80¾	Sears Roe (3)	12	84⅞	84	84¾	+1½
16⅜	13½	Servel Inc (1)	5	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
15	12⅛	Sharon Steel	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
57½	54¼	Sharon Stl pf(5)	1	57½	57½	57½	M'r 6
5¾	4⅝	Sharp & Dohme	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
54½	50	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	54½	54½	54½	M'r 18
7⅝	6⅝	Shattuck (.40)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13⅛	10⅜	Shell Un O (½g)	6	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
108¼	105	Shell Oil pf(5½)	1	107	107	107	M'r 12
6½	5⅞	Silver K (.10e)	1	6	6	6	M'r 16
24	20½	Simmons (1¾g)	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
2⅜	2¼	Simms Petrol	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 15
25	21¼	Sim S&S (.40e)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	M'r 18
22¼	18½	Skelly Oil (¼e)	2	18½	18½	18½	M'r 18
103½	99¼	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	M'r 18
17½	15	Smith(AO)Corp	5	16½	16½	16½	M'r 16
11½	10	Smith & Cor(½)	2	10¼	10	10¼	M'r 8
24¾	19¾	Snider Packing	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
12½	11⅛	Socony V (¼e)	31	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2½	2	So AG&P (.20g)	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28⅜	22¼	So P Rico (1)	4	26	25¾	26	+ ½
16⅝	14¾	So Grey L (1¼)	9	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
30	28⅞	So Cal Ed (1½a)	7	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ¼
15¾	11⅞	Southern Pacific	19	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
20½	14⅛	Southern Ry	27	15½	15	15⅛	+ ½
34⅞	25⅝	Southern Ry pf	6	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
39	37¾	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	M'r 13
2⅜	1⅞	Sparks Withing	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	Spear & Co	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 15
23½	21	Spen Kell (1.60)	5	22½	22½	22½	M'r 18
47	41	Sperry Cp (2g)	26	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅝
35½	29	Spicer Mfg (2g)	8	34	33¼	34	+1
11⅛	9⅛	Spiegel (.15e)	12	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
37¾	29¾	Square D (.30e)	3	35¼	35	35	
7¾	6	Stand Br (.20e)	29	7⅛	7	7	
108⅛	103⅞	Stand B pf (4½)	1	108	107¾	108	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Stand Gas & El	2	1½	1½	1½	
7½	3⅜	Std Gas $4 pf	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
18½	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	11	11	11	M'r 14
22¾	13⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
26⅛	23⅜	Stand Oil C (1)	35	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	25	Stand Oil Ind (1)	6	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
46½	42¾	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	12	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	28½	Starrett (½e)	1	31	31	31	M'r 18
80¾	76¼	Sterling P (3.80)	7	79⅜	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	7⅝	Stewart-W (¼g)	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅞	5	Stokely Bros	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
12⅝	9⅛	Stone & W (¼g)	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
12⅝	9	Studebaker Cp	23	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
63⅝	56¼	Sun Oil (1a)	2	60	60	60	
10⅞	9¼	Sun Mng (1.60)	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	22½	Superheater(½)	1	23	22¾	22¾	— ½
2½	2	Superior Oil	3	2	2	2	
17⅜	13¼	Superior Steel	1	14	14	14	—1
35⅜	28¾	Suth Pap (1.20)	7	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
7	6½	Sweets Co of Am	1	7	7	7	Feb 28
23⅜	22	Swift & Co(1.20)	2	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
32¼	28¾	Swift Intl (2)	6	30¼	29⅜	30	+ ⅞
9⅞	7¼	Syming-Gld ww	8	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5¼	Syming-Gld xw	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
		T					
5⅝	5	Talcott (.20e)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r 16
5⅝	4	Telautogr (.10e)	5	5	5	5	M'r 18
6⅞	5⅝	Tenn Corp	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 16
12½	10⅝	Texas & Pac Ry	4	11	11	11	M'r 8
46⅞	42⅝	Texas Corp (2)	13	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	
4⅛	3½	Tex Gulf (.20g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
35½	32¾	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	6	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
8⅝	7½	Tex P C&O (.40)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Tex P L T (.10g)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r 18
18½	15½	Thatch Mfg (1)	3	15	15	15	— ½
52½	50⅛	That cv pf (3.60)	1	52	52	52	M'r 16
4	3½	The Fair	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
5¾	3⅞	Thermoid Co	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
6⅝	2¾	Third Ave Ry	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
4¼	4	Thompson (JR)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35¼	27⅞	Thomp Pr (¼e)	11	33¼	31¾	33¼	+1⅜
2½	2	Thompson-Star	1	2	2	2	M'r 18
23	15¾	Thompson-S pf	2	17½	17½	17½	M'r 16
11⅞	10	Tide Wat (.15e)	1	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
95	89¼	Tide W pf (4½)	1	91	91	91	
24¼	20½	Timken-Det (1)	6	22½	21¾	22½	+1
52	46½	Timken (½e)	5	50	49⅜	50	+ ¾
7	5⅜	Transamer (½)	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
18⅞	12⅜	Trans & West A	84	19⅛	18½	18⅞	+ ⅝
8¼	7	Tran&Will(.15e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 11
2¾	2⅛	Tri-Cont Corp	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
82½	77½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 16
5¼	4¼	Truax-Traer C	23	4½	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 15
9⅝	8¾	Truscon Steel	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 18
13¼	11½	Twenty C-Fox	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	22⅝	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
2⅞	2¼	Twin City Rap T	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 11
13¼	9½	Twin Co'ch(½g)	48	13	12½	13	+ ¾
		U					
1¼	¼	Ulen & Co	39	5/16	5/16	5/16	+ 1/16
45	39½	Underwood(½e)	4	42	41½	41½	
14⅞	11⅞	UnionB&P(.15e)	8	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
88⅜	78½	Union C (1.10e)	21	83⅞	83⅛	83¾	+ ⅞
17½	16	Union O C (¼e)	27	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
97¼	93	Union Pacific (6)	5	95	95	95	
89½	84	Union Pac pf (4)	1	85	84	84	M'r 15
27⅛	22¾	Union TC(1.20a)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	14⅛	United Air Lines	296	19⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
49½	43½	United Air (2g)	17	45⅞	44½	45⅝	+1⅜
16½	15⅜	United Bis (¼e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	54⅝	United Carb (3)	1	62	62	62	+ ¼
19	17½	United-C (.30e)	2	18	18	18	M'r 12
2⅝	2	United Corp	38	2⅛	2	2⅛	
42	36¾	United C pf (3)	2	39	38½	38½	— ½
6¼	5	United Drug	43	6	5½	6	+ ½
6	4½	United Dy'wood	2	5¼	5	5¼	M'r 18
5⅜	4⅛	United Elec Coal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 18
35	33	Unit E&F (½e)	3	33	33	33	M'r 16
85⅞	75	United Fruit (4)	8	79	78½	78⅞	+ ⅜
15	11⅞	United Gas (1)	21	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
117¼	112	United Gas pf(5)	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	— ⅛
13¾	10½	Unit Mer & Mfr	8	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ¼
5⅞	4⅛	United Paperbd	3	4¾	4½	4½	M'r 18
7⅛	5½	US & For Sec	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r 18
94	80	US & For pf (6)	1	94	94	94	M'r 18
10⅜	8⅛	US Freight (¼e)	1	9	9	9	M'r 18
89	80⅛	US Gypsum (2)	1	82	82	82	+1
6½	4½	US Hoffman M	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 14
32¾	29¼	US H M pf (2¾)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	M'r 11
26¼	21	US Ind Alcohol	5	21¼	21	21	— ¼
6¾	5⅛	US Leather	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
11	9⅛	US Leather A	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	M'r 15
70¼	60½	US Leath pr pf	1	60½	60½	60½	M'r 18
38⅛	35¼	US Pipe & F (2)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
36⅝	34	US Play Cd (2)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
1¾	1¼	US Real & Imp	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
41⅝	34⅛	US Rubber	27	34⅞	34⅛	34¾	+ ½
115⅛	109	US Rub 1pf (2e)	5	113½	113	113	+ ½
65	61	US Smelt (2e)	3	62½	61½	62½	+1
70¾	64½	US Sm pf (3½)	2	66	65½	66	+ ¾
68⅜	53½	US Steel	74	55¼	54	54⅞	+1
118¼	115	US Steel pf (7)	2	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	+ ¼
39	35	US Tob (1.28)	2	38½	37⅞	38½	M'r 18
2⅜	1⅞	United Stockyds	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 18
7⅜	6¾	Un Stock pf(.70)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 14
2⅛	1⅝	United Stores A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
58⅞	54	Unit St pf (6½d)	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	M'r 15
15¼	13¾	Univ Cycl (.20e)	1	15	15	15	+ ½
70	62	Univ Leaf T(4a)	1	68	68	68	— ½
		V—W					
⅝	½	Vadsco Sales	3	⅝	½	⅝	M'r 16
39⅞	35⅜	Van Raalte (½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'r 18
35¼	28⅜	Vanadium (1g)	9	33½	31¾	33½	+1¾
46	43	Vick Chem (2a)	1	45	44¾	45	M'r 18
31½	28¾	Victor C W(.30e)	•1	30	30	30	+ 1/16
4⅛	3	Va-Caro Chem	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31¾	27½	Va-C Ch 6% pf	2	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅝
48	44¼	Virginia Ry(⅝e)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'r 15
35	31¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)	3	32	32	32	M'r 15
1⅜	1	Wabash Ry	1	1	1	1	M'r 16
2⅛	1½	Wabash pf A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7½	6¾	Waldorf S (.60)	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅛	20⅝	Walgreen (1.60)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¾
101	93⅞	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	100	100	100	+ ⅛
35¼	32	Walk G & W (4)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
16⅝	15⅜	Walker pf (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
6⅜	5¼	Walworth Co	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅜	Ward Baking A	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 15
1⅝	1¼	Ward Baking B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25½	21⅞	Ward B pf (1½d)	1	24½	24½	24½	
4¼	3½	Warner Bros Pic	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Warren Bros	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
9	6½	Warren Br cv pf	3	9	8⅞	9	M'r 16
31½	28¾	Warren Fdy (2)	3	29	29	29	M'r 15
28¾	27¾	WashGasLt(1½)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	M'r 16
19¾	17	Waukesha M (1)	1	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
24	22	Wayne P (1e)	2	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Webster Eisen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 15
27¼	21	Wesson O & S	1	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
75	68	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	68⅞	68	68	M'r 18
117⅝	114¾	West PP pf (4½)	•1	117	117	117	+ ½
19½	14	W Va P&P(.15e)	1	14	13½	13½	— ½
103½	103½	W Va P&P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 14
39¼	33½	West Auto (2)	3	39¼	39	39¼	+ ½
5	3½	West Maryland	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 18
7⅛	6⅛	West Mary 2 pf	2	7	6¾	7	M'r 7
1	⅝	West Pacific pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 18
28¾	21¼	West Union Tel	12	22	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	22¼	West Air (¼e)	11	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ½
118	105⅞	West E & M(⅜e)	2	112¼	110¾	112¼	+1½
30⅜	26	West El Inst(1g)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
38½	33½	WestvacCh(.35e)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
39¼	35⅜	Westvac pf (1½)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	M'r 14
33¼	25¾	Wheeling Steel	6	30¾	29¾	30¾	+1½
1939	Sale	Wheel Steel pf	1	80	80	80	Jan 27
70	66½	Wheel P pf (5)	1	68	68	68	M'r 11
10	9⅛	White Dent (.60)	1	9	9	9	— ½
13⅜	10¼	White Motor	8	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
9⅛	5	White Rock(½g)	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	White Sew Mach	11	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ¼
57½	38	White Sew M pf	1	46	46	46	—3¼
22	19¾	White pr pf(½e)	1	20	20	20	M'r 18
3⅝	3	Wilcox Oil (.10e)	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 18
1⅞	1½	Willys-Overland	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4¼	3	Willys-Over pf	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6	4⅞	Wilson & Co	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
70	51¾	Wilson $6 (1½k)	2	61	61	61	+ ¼
25¼	22⅜	Woodward Iron	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
41½	38⅞	Woolworth (2.40)	17	41	40¾	40⅞	+ ¼
21⅜	17¼	Worth P & M	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
50½	43½	W P&M cv pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	M'r 16
37½	34	W P&M pr pf	2	34½	34	34	M'r 16
89¼	85	Wrigley Jr (3a)	•2	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
		Y—Z					
25	22	Yale & T (.60)	4	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
19¼	16⅜	Yellow Tr & C	35	17½	16¾	17⅜	+ ¾
12	10⅛	Young Spr & W	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
48¼	37⅞	Young S&T(¼e)	10	40	38⅞	39½	+1¼
89	86	Y S & T pf (5½)	1	86½	86½	86½	— ⅜
28½	22	Young St D(¼e)	4	23	22½	23	
16⅞	14½	Zenith R (1g)	5	16	15⅜	16	+ ¼
2⅜	2	Zonite Products	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 18

(•) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Morgenthau Opposes Ending Authority To Buy Foreign Silver

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau, testifying at a stormy hearing of the Senate Banking Committee, opposed today termination of Treasury authority to purchase foreign silver.

"I hope you will agree this is not the appropriate time to inject another disturbing element into this already chaotic situation," the Treasury chief told Senators after a dispute within the committee about admitting newspapermen and spectators to the hearing.

Mr. Morgenthau was accompanied to the session by numerous Treasury monetary advisers. He opposed a bill by Senator John G. Townsend, (R) of Delaware which would end the authority of the Treasury to buy foreign silver.

Although the Secretary's appearance had been announced as an open hearing, Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York, of the banking committee, asked reporters and spectators to leave.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board
By the Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	1.01⅞	1.03⅜	1.01⅛	1.03	1.01½
July	.99¾	1.01⅛	.99½	1.00¾	.99¼
Sept.	.98⅞	1.00⅜	.98⅞	1.00	.98⅝
Corn					
May	.55⅞	.56⅛	.55¾	.56⅛	.55¾
July	.56½	.56¾	.56½	.56¾	.56⅜
Sept	.57⅛	.57⅜	.57⅛	.57⅜	.57
Oats					
May	.40⅛	.40½	.40	.40½	.40⅛
July	.35½	.35½	.35¼	.35½	.35⅛
Sept.	.32⅝	.32⅝	.32⅛	.32½	.32¼
Soy Beans					
May	1.10	1.10½	1.08½	1.09⅞	1.09¾
July	1.06	1.06¾	1.04½	1.06	1.05¾
Rye					
May	.64½	.65¼	.64⅛	.65	.64
July	.66⅛	.66⅜	.66⅛	.66¾	.65⅛
Sept	.66¾	.67⅛	.66	.66¾	.65⅞
Lard					
March	...	...	...	5.45	5.47
May	5.50	5.60	5.50	5.57	5.47
July	5.72	5.82	5.72	5.80	5.70
Sept.	5.92	6.00	5.92	6.00	5.87
Oct.	6.05	6.10	6.02	6.10	6.00

Cotton
Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.41	10.52	10.41	10.48	10.47
July	10.21	10.33	10.21	10.27	10.27
Oct. (new)	9.60	9.75	9.59	9.69	9.65
Dec. (new)	9.45	9.59	9.45	9.53	9.51

Spots 10.73 points.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	7.39	7.41	7.12	7.25	7.36
July	7.47	7.47	7.19	7.32	7.42
October	7.28	7.29	7.02	7.14	7.23
January	7.21	7.22	6.98	7.07	7.17

Sugar
Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY May No3	1.89	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.89
Wld May No 4	1.54	1.54½	1.54	1.54½	1.52½
Wld Jly No 4	1.52½	1.54½	1.52½	1.54½	1.52½

Copper
Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				10.06b	10.06b
Sept.	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.02

b—Bid.

Crude Rubber
Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	18.20	18.33	18.20	18.33	18.15
July	18.05	18.12	18.05	18.12	18.02

Cocoa
Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	5.28	5.29	5.28	5.28	5.30
Sept.	5.45	5.48	5.43	5.48	5.46

Wool
Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	94.0	94.9	93.1	94.9	95.4
May	93.6	93.9	93.4	93.8	94.5
July	92.7	92.8	92.4	92.7	93.3

Hides
Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	13.70	13.78	13.57	13.61	13.59
Sept	13.95	14.05	13.79	13.85	13.83
Dec				14.07b	14.06

Aeronautical Corp. of Am.

CINCINNATI (AP)—Aeronautical Corporation of America reported net profit of $72,260.80 for the calendar year 1939 against net loss of $50,411.93 for the preceding year. The company, manufacturers of light airplanes, reported 537 unit sales compared with 311 in 1938.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury — Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s -43-40 June	101.4	101.4	101.4
1 4s '54-44	114.28	114.28	114.28
2 2¾s '47-45	109.17	109.16	109.16
18 2s '50-48	104.15	104.10	104.10
3 2½s '53-49	106.21	106.21	106.21
6 2½s '52-50	106.26	106.26	106.26
2 2¾s '54-51	108.14	108.14	198.14
2 3s '55-51	111.15	111.10	111.10
4 2⅞s '60-55	109	108.28	108.28
5 2¾s '59-56	107.28	107.28	107.28
Federal Farm Mtg.			
1 3s '49-44	108.10	108.10	108.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79½	79½	79½
9 Alleghany cv 5s '49	69¾	69½	69¾
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44¾	44	44¾
5 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100½	100½	100½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	108 1-32	108	108 1-32
11 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109⅛	109	109
6 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109¾	109⅛	109⅛
7 Anaconda Cop4½s '50	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	44¼	44¼	44¼
10 Arm Del 4s '55	102¼	102	102
11 AT&SF 4s '95	104¾	104½	104½
56 AT&SF 4½s '48	104	103¾	104
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	94½	94½	94½
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	72¼	72¼	72¼
10 A C Line clt 4s '52	67½	67¼	67½
5 A C Line 4½s '64	54	53	53
2 A C Line 5s '45	70	70	70
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105	105
2 GB&O 1st mtg '48 st	67	67	67
6 JB&O '95 A st	25	25	25
9 KB&O '95 C st	28⅞	28½	28½
9 MB&O 5s 'F st	25½	25	25½
8 B&O cv 4½s '60	13½	13¼	13¼
5 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 B&O 1st 4s '48	66½	66½	66½
3 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
11 VB&O2SW '50 st	47½	47	47
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	59	59	59
5 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133¼	133¼	133¼
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Boston&Me 5s '67	45½	45½	45½
10 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	45	45	45
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
22 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	88⅞	88⅛	88⅛
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97¼	97	97¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	57	57	57
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102¼	102¼	102¼
22 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99	99	99
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	98½	98½
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	111	111	111
8 Can Pac 5s '54	84	83⅞	84
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	77	77	77
20 Can Pac 4s perp	68½	68	68½
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	109½	109½	109½
1 Carriers &2Gen 5s '50	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88	88	88
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	46¼	46¼	46¼
3 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	46	46	46
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
7 Cen RR N J 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	79	78¾	78¾
1 ChamP&F(38)4¾s'50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
3 C&O rfg 3½s '63	105¼	105	105¼
32 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	88	87	88
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	81¼	81	81¼
22 CB&Q2gen 4s '58	90¼	89¾	90¼
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99⅞	99¾	99¾
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅜	94⅞	95⅜
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14¼	15¼	15¼
27 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27⅛	27	27
2 Chi I&L 5s '66	9½	9¼	9½
16 CMSP&P 5s '75	6⅝	6½	6½
16 CMSP aj5s 2000	1⅝	1½	1⅝
6 CM&SP 4½s '89C	26	25⅞	26
8 CM&SP 4½s '89E	26¼	26	26¼
8 CM&SP gen 4s '89	25	24¾	25
17 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2¾	2⅝	2¾
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10 CRI & 4½s '52A	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¾	1¾	1¾
9 CRI&P 4s '88	17	16⅞	17
2 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	6	6	6
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106	106	106
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '51	106½	106½	106½
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	93½	93½	93½
11 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 Cin Un Term 3⅜s '69	111	111	111
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50	49⅝	50
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
3 CCC&StL 5s '93	75	75	75
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¾	76¼	76¼
3 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	70½	70	70
2 Col F & I 5s '70	70	70	70
9 Col & So 4½s '80	28¾	28½	28½
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	104¼	104	104
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108	108	108
42 Comwlth E cv3½s'58	126¾	126¼	126¼
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	57⅛	57	57
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108	108	108
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Crown Cork 4½s'48	103¾	103½	103½
5 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	57¼	57¼	57¼
5 D & R G 4s'36	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	109	109	109
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½'62	108	108	108
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
23 Erie rfg 5s'67	14	14	14
14 Erie rfg 5s'75	14	14	14
9 Erie gen lien 4s'96	22¼	22	22
2 Erie & Jer 6s'55	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Fairbnks Morse 4s'56	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	104⅛	104	104
1 Firestne T&R 3½s'48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	49	49	49
1 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Gen MotAccpt 3¼'51	104½	104½	104½
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105½	105½	105½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97	97	97
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82¾	82¾	82¾
12 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
23 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	109	109	109
13 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s '54	99	98⅛	99
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33½	33½	33½
9 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15½	15½	15½
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	43	43	43
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Ill Cen 4⅜s '66	42	42	42
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	55	55	55
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	48	47¾	47⅞
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	146.46	29.99	24.05
Net change	+.87	+.13	+.01
Previous close	145.59	29.86	24.04
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.05	30.15	24.11

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
9 Interb R Tr 6s '32	35	35	35
24 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	77	76¾	77
4 Interb RT rfg 5s '66	77	77	77
5 Int Gt 'Nor aj 6s '52	1½	1½	1½
23 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13	12¾	12¾
2 Int Paper 6s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Int Paper 5s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	42⅝	42½	42½
26 Int T&T 5s '55	46	45¾	45¾
5 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	54½	54½	54½
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s '61	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 KCFtS &2M 4s '36 ct	34	33½	34
6 K C South 3s '50	65⅛	65	65
5 Kings Co. Elev 4s '49	100	100	100
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	46½	46½	46½
2 Leh & N Y 4s '45	32½	32½	32½
5 Leh C & N 4½s '54C	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
6 Liggett & M 's '51	130½	130	130½
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109½	109½	109½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	91	91	91
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	91	91	91
2 Lorillard Co. 5s '51	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
10 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	83⅞	84
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98½	98½	98½
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	92⅛	91⅞	92
1 L & N 3s '80 St L	80	80	80
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52½	52½	52½
25 Manhat Ry 4s 90	82	82	82
1 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	82	82	82
1 McCrory Strs 5s 51	106½	106½	106½
6 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
17 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104⅛	104¼	104¼
5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	66½	66½	66½
52 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15⅜	14¾	15⅛
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
31 M-K-T 4½s 78	14½	13¾	14
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31¼	29½	30
26 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	14¼	13½	13½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
7 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
40 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 80H	19¼	19¼	19¼
13 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	18½	18½	18½
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	3	3
2 Mob & Oh 5s 38	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
2 Mob & O 4½s 77	31	31	31
6 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109⅞	109¾	109¾
4 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	111	111	111
47 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	100	99⅞	100
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	109	109	109
10 Nassau El 4s 51 ct	53	52⅝	53
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51WW	107	107	107
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105	105	105
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	103	102⅝	102⅝
7 N Eng RR 4s 45	36½	36½	36½
4 New Eng T&T5s52	126	126	126
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	68½	68½	68½
8 NO Tex&M 5½s54	39	39	39
1 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	37½	37½	37½
4 NO Tex & M 4½s56	35¼	35¼	35¼
6 NY & Putnam 4s 93	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57¼	57	57
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51½	51¼	51¼
1 NYC cn 4s 98	57	57	57
4 NYC 3¾s 46	76½	76½	76½
1 NYC c 3¼s 52	55¾	55¾	55¾
16 NYC & HR 4s 42	93	92¾	92¾
11 NYCh&StL 6s 41	80	80	80
3 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	54¼	53⅞	54¼
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	53	53	53
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	117¼	117¼	117¼
22 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	18¾	18⅝	18¾
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	18	17¾	17⅞
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	4¾	4¾	4¾
11 NY O & W rfg 4s92	7⅜	7¼	7¼
9 NY S&W gen 5s40	13	12¾	13
5 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	26¼	26	26
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 NI&O Pow 5s'55 A	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s'41	68	68	68
2 Norf & W 4s'96	124	124	124
1 Nor Am Co 4s'59	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	107	107	107
2 Nor Ohio 5s'45	52½	52½	52½
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54½	54	54¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	48	48	48
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47	47	47
17 Nor Pac 4s'97	64¼	63⅞	64¼
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40¼
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	106	106
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	75	75	75
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s'6	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	112	112	112
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Pat & Pass 5s'49	126	125⅝	125⅝
2 Pen Co 4s'63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'7	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	108	107¾	107¾
10 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
8 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	102⅜	102⅛	102¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87⅜	87	87
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	97	97	97
7 Pen RR 4s'48	114½	114¼	114¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s'70	90	90	90
6 Pen RR 3¼s'52	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝
4 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	117¼	117	117¼
4 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	66½	66¼	66¼
6 Pere Marq 4½s '80	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Phil Bal&Wash5s '74	115	115	115
2 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11½	11	11
1 PCC&SL 5s '75B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 PCC&St L 4½s '77	98⅜	98	[illegible]
2 PCC&StL 4½s J '64	116¾	116[illegible]	[illegible]
3 PCC&SL 3½s '63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	42¾	42¾	42¾
11 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	67¾	67¾	67¾
13 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
5 Readg 4½s '97A	70	69½	69½
3 Repub Stl 4½s '61	95¾	95½	95½
3 Repub Stl 4½s '56	96½	96¼	96½
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106	106	106
6 RI Ark&La 4½s '34	8½	8	8½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
8 StLPeo&NW 5s '48	21⅝	21¼	21¼
4 St LSF 5s B '50	13½	13½	13½
42 St L S F 4½s '78	12	12	12
5 St L S F 4½s '78ct st	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝

Quotations to 2.00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 St L S F 4s '50 A	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛
5 St L S W 5s '52	17	16¾	17
3 St L S W 1st 4s '98	61	61	61
5 SA & A Pass 4s 43	63¼	63	63
5 San Ant Pub Svc 4s '63	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Seab A L en 6s '45	6½	6¼	6½
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5⅛	5½	5½
11 Shell Un 2½s '54	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
4 Simmons cv 4s '52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6 So Bell T&T 3s '79	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 So Cal Gas 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106	106	106
17 Sou Pac 4½s '68	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
11 So Pac 4½s '69	43½	43½	43½
7 Co Pac rfg 4s '55	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
12 So Pac clt 4s '49	44	43½	43½
4 So Pac 3¾s '46	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛
12 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48⅛	48⅛	486
7 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	77	77	77
2 South Ry 6½s '56	79¾	79⅝	79⅝
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	75½	75	75½
14 South Ry gen 4s '56	55⅛	55	55⅛
4 S W Bel Tel 3s '68	108¼	108	108¼
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
19 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108	107¼	108
1 Swift & Co. 3¾s '51	105	105	105
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	115	115	115
14 T RR A St L 4s 53	109	108½	108½
3 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	90¼	90¼	90¼
8 Tex Corp 3s 59	105½	105⅜	105⅜
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107⅞	107¾	107¾
12 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	69	69	69
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	68½	68½	68½
70 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20⅞	20⅜	20½
3 Third Ave 4s 60	60	59¼	59¼
3 StL&W 4s 50 reg	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	111 17-32	111 17-32	111 17-32
6 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102¼	102⅛	102¼
7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114¾	114⅝	114¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	97⅛	97	97
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	97⅛	97	97
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 52 52	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
18 Unit Drug 5s 53	84½	84⅛	84½
5 US Steel 3¼s 48	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Utah P&L 5s 44	101⅞	101⅛	101½
3 Util P&L 5½s 47	91¼	91	91
13 Util P&L 5s 59	91¼	90¾	91¼
5 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	109	109	109
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	7½	7½	7½
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
10 Wabash 2d 5s 39	16¼	16¼	16¼
11 Wabash 5s 80 D	7	7	7
2 Wabash 4½s 78C	7	7	7
3 Walker H 4½s 45	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Walwrth 6s 55	76½	76	76½
6 West Shore 4s 2361	48	48	48
1 West Sh 4s2361 reg	46	46	46
5 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	100½	100½	100½
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
2 Westn Md 4s 52	83⅝	83½	83½
15 Western Un 5s '60	67½	67¼	67¼
10 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99¾	99½	99½
3 Wilkes B&E 5s '42	12⅝	12½	12⅝
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	21	21	21
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105½	105½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	12½	12½	12½
19 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	86¼	86	86
19 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	86¼	86	86
12 Argentine 4½s '48	96	85¾	96
9 Australia 5s '57	79¾	79½	79¾
7 Australia 4½s '56	75⅞	75¾	75⅞
8 Belgium 7s '55	108	107½	108
1 Belgium 6½s '49	102½	102½	102½
6 Belgium 6s '55	99	99	99
3 Brazil 8s '41	21⅞	21¾	21¾
12 Brazil 6½s '26-57	16½	16¼	16⅜
5 Brazil C Ry Ey 7s '52	17	17	17
1 Breda Ernes 7s '54	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10 Budapest 6s '62	9¾	9¾	9¾
27 Buen A 4¾s '77	62½	62	62
5 Buen A 4½s Aug.'76	63¼	63¼	63¼
4 Buen A 4¾s '75	67	66¾	66¾
23 Canada 5s 52	102⅞	102⅝	102¾
5 Canada 4s 60	97	97	97
1 Canada 3¼s 61	86¾	86¾	86¾
12 Canada 3s 67	83	83	83
4 Canada 2½s 45	94½	94½	94½
1 Canada 2¼s 44	94½	94½	94½
2 Chile 6s 60	15	15	15
18 Chile 6s 60 asd	13¾	13½	13½
4 Chile 6s 62 ads	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	33	32⅝	33
53 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	33½	33½	33½
2 Copenhag 5s 52	48	48	48
10 Copenhag 4½s 53	45	44½	45
2 Costa Rico 7s 51	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
8 Cuba 5½s 45	80	80	80
5 Cuba 4½s 77	60¾	60⅝	60¾
1 Denmark 6s 42	68	67¾	68
27 Denmark 5½s 55	60	57¾	59⅞
27 Denmark 4½s 62	50½	49¾	49¾
29 Ger Gov 5½s '65	15⅜	14½	15
7 Ger Govt 7s '49	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝
2 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	11	11	11
1 GtConElPJap7s'44	90¼	90¼	90¼
4 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	16	16	16
22 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	50⅝	50½	50⅝
1 Italy 7s 1951	68½	68½	68½
6 Japan 5½s '65	64	64	64
1 Milan City 6½s '52	50	50	50
2 Montevideo 7s '52	65	64	65
2 Norway 6s '44	95½	95½	95½
2 Norway 6s '43	96⅛	96	96⅛
7 Norway 4½s '56	82	82	82
3 Norway 4¼s '65	76	76	76
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	58	58	58
1 Panama 5½s '53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
69 Peru 1st 6s 60	10	9⅞	9⅞
13 Peru 2nd 6s 196	10	10	10
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd	7	7	7
5 Prague 7½s 52	13	12⅞	13
6 Queensld 7s 41	100½	100	100
1 Queensld 6s 47	88	88	88
10 Rome 6½s '52	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
5 Sao Paul Cty6½s'57	10	10	10
3 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	21½	21½	21½
35 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
23 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	36½	35⅞	36½
5 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	10½	10½	10½
4 Tokyo City 5½s '61	62	62	62
3 Tokyo City 5s '52	39½	39¼	39¼
1 Urg-cv 3¾c 4s 4¼s '79	52¾	52¾	52¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 52G 2,903,000; previous day, 4,923,425; week ago, 7,522,000; year ago, 5,636,925; two years ago, 6,039,125; Jan. 1 to date, 350,284,625; year ago 410318750; two years ago, 402,524,680.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of March 15 (showed in thousands of reichsmarks):

Gold and foreign exchange 77,711, increase 452; bills of exchange and checks 11,621,073, decrease 46,706; securities 119,728, increase 13,851; other assets 1,589,822, decrease 212,536; circulation 11,555,738, decrease 168,061; sight deposits 1,554,396, decrease 34,578. Reserve ratio 0.67 per cent. Bank rate 4 per cent.

Heard in Wall Street

Recent rather vigorous fluctuations in the wheat market are largely due to a contradictory underlying situation. On the one hand the statistics, both domestic and foreign, are very bearish. Both world and U. S. carry-over last summer were large and this summer will be larger, nearly or in fact a new record. This causes the repeated set-backs in the price. On the other hand the condition of the American crop this year is exceptionally and perhaps unprecedently poor. The Department of Agriculture in December estimated the winter wheat crop condition such as to turn out about 399,000,000 bushels, about 100,000,000 or 200,000,000 bushels short of normal. Private forecasts are coming out now. So far, Nat Murray says the crop looks like around 425,000,000. Prospects for the spring wheat crop aren't so good either. First "intentions-to-plant" come out this week and will give some indication of how far short of a normal 200,000,000 bushels the spring crop will fall.

Government crop insurance may throw the figures out somewhat, for it tempts the farmer to "intend to plant" when the weather is poor, and then collect his insurance, thus in effect placing his bet after the dice have stopped rolling.

Nobody knows how much of the loan wheat is coming on the market. The last figures, as of March 7, showed 123,000,000 bushels in the CCC loan which must be taken up by March 31; it is estimated that the farmers will take most of this out of loan by the end of the month and that perhaps only 80,000,000 bushels are now so held. The loan value, basis 80 cents in Chicago, is well below present market. This makes for considerable cash wheat pressing on the market this month.

Willkie has a piece in the March 18 New Republic called "Fair Trial." He says that with the increase in federal power liberals should be more careful than ever to insist on equal treatment for all under the law. He says that Fritz Kuhn didn't get a fair trial but was jailed for his politics. He says Browder was framed in the same way. So, he implies, was Eugene Debs, and Huey Long's friends until the income tax business was called off after the Long machine abandoned its anti-New Deal policies. He says ideas pass through a rapid cycle of favor and disfavor and "we should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinions we loathe."

The decline in our exports from round $359,000,000 in January to $339,000,000 in February, or down about $20,000,000, means practically nothing. Cotton exports were off $16,000,000 owing to the end of the cotton export subsidy, and exports to Japan fell from $28,000,000 to $14,000,000 as a result of the expiration of the 1911 treaty on January 26, and the rush to get under the deadline. Otherwise the declines were more than offset by increases. Europe in general is now taking about 70 per cent more than a year ago despite all efforts to curtail civilian consumption and eke out exchange. H. F.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Copper steadier; electrolytic spot 11.50; export FAS, N. Y., 11.45-50 nom. Tin steady; spot and forward 46.50. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.25-30; East St. Louis 5.10. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75. Quicksilver 184.00-187.00 nom. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

National Sugar Refining Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Sugar Refining Co. and subsidiaries reported for 1939 net loss of $434,144, compared with net loss of $1,292,863 for the previous year.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sub B (.20g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Air Assoc (½)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
25	Ala Gt Sou (8g)	72¼	72¼	72¼
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	106	105½	106
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
300	Alum Co Am (6g)	155½	154	155½
150	Alum Ltd (1½e)	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
100	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	77	77	77
300	Am Centrifugal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Am CP&LA (3h)	33½	33½	33½
2700	Am Cyan B (.60)	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
200	Am Exp Linse (¼e)	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
200	Am Gas&El (1.60)	34	34	34
100	Am Gen	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
350	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	30	29	30
500	Am Light&T (1.20)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	28½	28½	28½
100	Am Maracaibo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Am Republics	8¼	8	8
1800	Am Superpow	18	18	18
50	Am Superpow 1pf(6)	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
100	Am Superpow pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Apex ElecMfg(¼e)	12	12	12
20	Appal El P pf (7)	114¼	114¼	114¼
100	Ark Nat Gas	2	2	2
900	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Ark Nat Gs pf(.60d)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Asso G&El	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Asso G&El A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Asso G&El pf	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
26800	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	1¾	2
100	Atlas D Forge	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Atlas Ply (¼g)	15	15	15
600	Auto V Mach (½)	6	6	6
900	Aviation & Tran	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Bald Loco pf (2.10)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
400	Baldwin Loco war	6	5¾	6
200	Barium Sta Stl	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Bath Iron Wks	10¼	10	10¼
200	Beech Airc	6	5⅞	6
900	Bell Airc	24½	23¼	24½
10	Belalnca Airc	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
150	Bickfords (.60e)	14	14	14
11	Bliss EW)	14⅞	12⅞	14⅞
100	Blue Ridge	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
150	Borne Scrym (3½g)	42¾	42¼	42¾
100	Bourjois(1g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Braz Tr L&P	7½	7½	7½
19	Breeze Corp (½g)	5⅜	5	5⅜
5900	Brewst Aero (.20g)	14¼	12¾	14
100	Bdigpt Mach	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Bridgpt Mach pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Bridgpt Machcp f	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	Brill B	1	1	1
200	BritCelan	1½	1½	1½
100	Brown-F Dist	1	1¾	1¾
100	Brown Rubber	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Buckeye P L (1e)	37¾	37½	37½
100	Buf N&EP 1pf(5)	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
100	Bunk Hill&S(¼e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Burry Biscuit	1	1	1
100	Cab El Prod tcv	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Calamba Sug (1.60)	18¼	17	18¼
1600	Can Col Airw	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
300	Can Marconi (.04e)	1⅛	1	1⅛
10	Caro P & L $7 pf	105	105	105
300	Carrier Corp	12	11	12
300	Catalin Am (.15g)	3	3	3
100	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	115	113⅞	115
100	Cen & SW Ut	¼	¼	¼
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	102	102	102
400	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Cen St El 7% pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Cen St El cv pf	1½	1½	1½
50	Childs pf	25	24½	24½
100	Cities Service	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
400	Cit Svc pf	59½	59	59½
40	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	115½	115	115½
40	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf	110	108½	110
200	Claude Neon Lts	½	7/16	½
100	Clayton & Lam	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Cleve El Illum (2a)	42¼	42	42
700	Cleve Tract	6⅛	6	6⅛
100	Club Al Uten	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Colon Develop	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	Colt P F Arms (2)	74¼	72⅞	74¼
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	66	66	66
700	Colum O&G	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Comwlth&So war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Comm Pw&Lt 1pf	43¼	43¼	43¼
100	Cons Biscut	3	3	3
10	Cons ret Strs pf (8)	95	95	95
100	Const Stl Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Copper Range	5	4⅞	4⅞
1300	Creole Pet (½a)	21	20⅝	20⅝
300	Crocker-Wh El M	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Crown C Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Cupneo Pr pf (6½)	111¼	111	111
100	Dayton Rub(¼e)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Dejay Strs(.20e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Det Stl Prod(1½)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Divco TwinTrk(.40g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Domin Stl & Coal	11	11	11
100	Driver-Har(.60e)	27¼	27¼	27¼
400	Dubilier Cond(.13g)	1½	1½	1½
25	Duke Power(¾e)	71¼	71¼	71¼
400	Duro-Test	2⅛	2	2
300	Duval Tex Sul	7⅛	6⅞	⅞
100	Eagle Pich Ld(.20g)	11	11	11
125	EastG&Fprpf(1½k)	51½	51⅜	51½
200	EasyWashMB(¼e)	4	4	4
100	Econ Gro Strs(¼e)	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Eisler Elec(.08g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2000	El Bond & Sh	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
600	El Bond & Sh pf(6)	67⅞	67⅜	67¾
500	El Bo & Sh $5pf(5)	57⅞	57⅜	57¾
75	Emp G&F 7% pf	68¾	67½	68¾
20	Emp G&F 6% pf	66½	66⅞	66½
200	Equity Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Equity Corp $3 pf (3)	24½	24½	24½
100	Esquire Inc (.60)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Fairchild Av (.40g)	10	10	10
1300	Fairch En&Air	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
100	Fansteel Met	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Fidelio Brew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1900	Fisk Rub	15¼	15⅛	15¼
100	Ford M Can A (1)	16	16	16
50	Fla P&L $7 pf	106¼	106¼	106¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	3	3	3
200	Froedt G pf (1.20)	19½	19½	19½
10	Gamewell pf (6)	86	86	86
100	Fruehauf Tra (¼e)	28½	28½	28½
800	Gen Invest	¼	¼	¼
100	Gen Firepfg (¼e)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Gen Invest war	1-64	1-64	1-64
800	Glen Ald Coal (¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Godchaux S pf (7)	100½	100½	100½
100	Grand Rap V (.40)	7	7	7
600	GrumAircE (1.05g)	16	15¾	15¾
100	Gulf Oil (1)	35¼	35¼	35¼
30	Gulf St Ut 5½s pf	110	110	110
500	Hall Lamp	9	8¾	9
300	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Hazeltine	27	27	27
300	Hearn D Strs	2⅝	2½	2½
300	Hecla Min (.10e)	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
200	Hires (.30e)	20½	20½	20½
200	Humble Oil	60⅛	60	60⅛
200	Hygrade Fd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Hygrade Sylv	39¾	39¾	39¾
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
200	Ill Iowa Pow pf	23½	23¼	23½
600	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	11¼	11⅛	11¼
300	Imp Oil Ltd reg(½a)	11¼	11⅛	11¼
400	Ind Pipe L (½g)	7⅝	7	7
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	10	10	10
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
20	Indpls P&L pf (6½)	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞

Holiday Closings In Leading Markets
By the Associated Press

New York — Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have voted to suspend trading on Good Friday, March 22. The Exchange has observed the holiday for many years.

European, Canadian, and domestic financial and commodity exchanges, except livestock and produce, will also be closed Friday.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Ins Co N Am (2a)	72	72	72
200	Int Cig Mch (2)	22⅞	22	22⅞
200	Int Hyd-El pf	9½	9¼	9¼
100	Int Pap & Pow war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Internat Pet (1½a)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
200	Inter Prod	4½	4⅜	4⅜
400	Inter Util A	9	8⅝	9
500	Inter Util B	¼	¼	¼
100	Inter Ut pf (1.13¼d)	16	16	16
100	Inter Vitamin (.30)xd	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Inters Hos Mills(¼e)	13	13	13
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	16	16	16
300	Jacobs (F L)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Jeannette Gla	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
75	Jer CP&L5½spf(5½)	89½	89½	89½
200	Jones & Lau Stl	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
100	Kennedy's (.65e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Kingsb Brew	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Kingston Prod (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Knott Corp (.45g)	7	7	7
20	Poppers Co pf (6)	88⅜	88¼	88⅜
600	Lake Shore M (½e)	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞
400	Lehigh C&N (.10g)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
100	Lipton pf (1½)	22½	22¼	22½
600	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
100	Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
50	Long Is L pf	40½	40½	40½
75	Long Is L pf B	37	37	37
200	Louis L&E (.10e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Mangel Strs pf	37	37	37
100	McCord Rad B	2	2	2
100	McWill Dredg	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
100	Midland Stl	18	18	18
100	Mining oCrp Can	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Mock J Voeh	10	10⅛	10⅛
450	Minn Min&M (2.40g)	65⅞	65	65
500	Molybdenum	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
600	Moore (T) Dis		⅜	⅜
100	Mt CityCop (.15g)	3¾	3 ¾	3¾
200	Mur Oh Mfg	12	11¾	12
100	Muskeg P Ring	16	16	16
1100	Nat Auto Fib (¼e)	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
100	Nat Bellas Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Nat City Lines	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Nat Oil Pr	43	43	43
175	Nat P&L pf (6)	92	91½	92
100	Nat Trans (85g)	11	11	11
30	New Eng T & T	131½	131½	131½
200	N. J. Zinc	61⅛	61	61⅛
10	N Y P & L 06 pf	104½	104½	104½
10	N Y P & L 7% pf	115¼	115¼	115¼
20	N Y Wat Svc pf	23	23	23
600	Niag Hud Pow	6⅛	6	6⅛
50	Niag Hud Pow pf (5)	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
10	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	20	80	80
200	Niag Hud A war	3-32	1 16 3-32	1-32
100	Niles-Beb-P	62	62	62
100	Nipissing Mns (.15g)	1	1	1
500	Nor Am Lt & Pow	5	5	5
325	Nor Am L & P pf	90¼	85	90
300	Nor Am Ray A(2½g)	25	24½	25
10	Nor Ind PS6%pf(6d)	101½	101½	101½
10	NInd PS 7%pf(7d)	108½	108½	108½
200	Nor Sta Pw A	11¾	11½	11¾
100	No'west Eng (¼e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	Ohio Brass B (½e)	20	20	20
5600	Ohio Oil pf (6)	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛
500	Okla Nat Gas (¼e)	20¾	20½	20¾
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	49½	49½	49½
200	Oldetyme Dist	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6200	Pac G&E 5½pf(1⅜)	10⅜	10½	10½
1500	Pantepec Oil Ven	5¼	5⅛	5⅛

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Parker Pen (1)	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
200	Penin Tel (.30e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Pennroad (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5800	Pa-Cent Airl	17⅜	16⅛	17¼
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
300	Pharis T & R (.15e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
8300	Phoenix Sec	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
250	Phoen Sec pf	39⅛	38⅛	39
400	Pioneer Gold (.40)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8	8	8
500	Pitts Forg (.40g)	10	9¾	10
200	Pitts Pl Gl	103½	103	103½
200	Plough Inc (.30e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Premier Gld (12)	1⅛	1	1
300	Prod Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Prud Inves (¼g)	8	8	8
10	Colo Tpf (7)	113½	113½	113½
25	P S Ind $7 pr pf	88	88	88
75	P S Ind $6 pf	44¾	44½	44¾
50	Pg S P&L $5pf (-¼k)	77½	77½	77½
25	Pug Sd P&Y $6 jpf	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Pug Sd P&T	15¼	15¼	15¼
20	Quaker Oats pf (6)	153	153	153
50	Raym Conc	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	Raym Conc pf (3)	39½	39½	39½
200	Raytheon Mfg	1	1	1
2300	Republic Avia	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
100	Richmond Rad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Rustless I&S (.15e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
200	St Regis Pap	2½	2½	2½
25	St Regis Pap pf	60	60	60
200	Salt Dome Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Scovill Mfg (¼e)	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Scullin Stl	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Scullin Stl war	¾	¾	¾
1300	Segal Locq&H	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Seiberling Rub	7⅛	7	7
200	Selected Indus	½	½	
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	57	57	57
500	Sentry S Con	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Shat-Denn (.275g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Sherwin-Wms (¾e)	91	91	91
800	Simmons Har & Pt	2	2	2
10	Singer Mfg (6)	146	146	146
100	Soss Mfg (½)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20	Spalding 1 pf	13½	13½	13½
100	Std Cap & S (1.60)	16	16	16
100	Stand Dredg (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Stand Dredg pf	14	14	14
300	St Oil Ohio (1)	34	33¾	33¾
2300	St Pow & Lt	¼	¼	¼
50	St Pow & L pf	20	20	20
100	Stand Stl Sprg (½e)	34	34	34
50	Stetson (J B)	4½	4½	4½
300	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Tampa El (2.24)	29	28⅞	29
100	Technicolor (1g)	15	15	15
20	Texas P & L pf (7)	113	113	113
100	Texon Oil & L	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Thew Shovel (1½g)	21	20¾	21
100	Tilo Roof (1)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
250	Tubize Chat A (2g)	34¾	34	34
100	Tung-Sol Lam (.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Ulen & Co pf A	½	½	½
100	Unexcelled Mfg	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Unit Airc Pr (.10e)	7	6⅞	7
10700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Unit Corp war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6000	Unit Gas	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
100	Unit Gas pf (2ek)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	nit Lt & Pow B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Unit Lt & P pf	32½	32	32½
25	Unit Milk Prod (½e)	25	25	25
300	Unit Specialts	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	78⅞	78	78¾
100	U S Lines pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	U S Plywood	24	23⅞	24
50	US Plywd cv pf (1½)	31	31	31
700	Unit Wall Pap	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
600	Univ Corp vtc	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
200	Utah-Idaho Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Util P&L pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Util & Ind pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Util Equit pr (2d)	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
600	Venezuel Pet	1	1	1
100	Wellington Oil	2⅝	2 ⅝	2⅝
10	W Tex Ut $6 pf (6)	99¼	99¼	99¼
6700	West Air Exp	6⅜	6	6¼
100	Wright Harg(.40a)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞

Total stock sales today (estimated) 160,000 shares. Year ago, 116,120 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Ala Paw 5s 51	105½	105½	105½
1 Ala Pow 5s 68	105½	105½	105½
6 Ala Paw 4½s 67	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
10 Am P & L 6s2016	101½	100¾	101
1 Appal El Pow 4½s 48	106⅜	106⅜	106¼
2 Ark P&L 5s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
30 As Elec 4½s 53	52¼	51½	51⅞
2 As G&E 5s 50	14	14	14
9 As G&E 5s 68	14	13⅞	14
12 As G&E 4½s 49	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
8 Bladw L 6s 50	105	104¾	105
8 Bell T Can 5s 57B	111	110⅞	111
1 Bell T Can 5s '60C	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Beth St 6s '98	150¼	150¼	150¼
27 Birm El 4½s '68	97	96⅞	96⅞
5 Birming Gas 5s '59	96	95¾	96
3 Can Nor P 5s '53	97	97	97
9 Can Pac 6s '42	80	80	80
2 Cen Pow 5s '57D	100	100	100
5 Cen St El 5½s '54	34	34	34
18 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	78½	78	78½
6 Cho Ry 5s '27 ct	45½	45¼	45½
5 Cities Ser 5s '66	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Cities Ser 5s '58	69¼	69¼	69¼
34 Cities Ser 5s '50	70	69¾	70
5 Cit SU&L 5½s '49	84⅛	84	84⅛
18 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	84⅛	84	84⅛
28 Commun P&L 5s '57	96	95	95½
3 Con GEL2Ba 3¼s '71	110½	110	110½
1 Con GEL Ba 3s '69	108½	108½	108½
37 Cont G&E 5s '58A	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜
1 Cuban Tob 5s '44	58	58	58
7 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	94½	94	94
2 Del El Pow 5½s '59	106½	106½	106½
43 East G&F 4s '56 A	83½	81¾	83½
2 Elec P&L 5s2030	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
5 Empire Dis E 5s '52	104½	104¼	104½
16 Fed Water 5½s '54	99¼	99	99
6 Fla P&L 5s '54	104⅜	104¼	104¼
26 Fla Pow 4s '66 C	102¼	102	102
1 Gary E&G 5s '44 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69	84⅞	84¾	84⅞
8 Gen Bronze 6s '40	86½	85½	85½
8 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	97½	97¼	97¼
2 Gen W Wks 5s '43A	96¾	96¾	96¾
13 Geo Pw 5s '67	107¼	107⅛	107¼
18 Geo P&L 5s '78	75	74	75
5 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	70½	70	70½
1 Gt Nor P 5s '50 st	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
9 Green Mt Pw 3¾s '63	103⅜	103½	103⅜
2 Guar Inv 5s '48A	33	33	33
2 Ind Svc 5s 50	64½	64	64
2 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	63⅜	63	63⅜
4 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	70½	70½	70½
10 Int P Sec 5s 57 E	44	43½	44
6 Int P Sec 7s 52 F	41½	41½	41⅛
6 Int P Sec 6½s55C	40½	40	40
3 Inters Pow 6s 52	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
30 Inters Pow 5s 57	62½	61¾	62¼
5 Ia-Neb L&P 5s 57	106	106	106
11 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	53⅛	53	53⅛
6 Jer CenP&L4½s61C	105¼	105	105¼
1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	105	105	105
2 Midland Val 5s '43	66	66	66
1 Minn P&L 4½s '78	103⅜	103⅛	103¾
4 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	103⅜	103½	103½
3 Nassau&Suf 5s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	111⅛	111	111
10 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	78¾	78½	78¾
2 N Eng G&E 5s '50	67	66½	66½
8 N Eng G&E 5s '47	67	66⅜	67
2 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	99½	99½	99½
8 N Eng Pow 5s '48	96½	96½	96½
1 NY Pen & Oh 4¼s '50	87½	87½	87½
9 NY St E&G 3¾s '64	107½	107½	107½
1 No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	105½	105½	105½
11 Nor'west P S 5s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Ogden sGs 5s '45	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Okla Nat Fas3¾s '55	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Pac G & E 6s '41 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Pac P&L 5s '55	93½	93⅛	93¼
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Pen El 5s '62 H	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
6 Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	108½	108½	108½
2 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
8 Peo Gas L & C 4s '61 D	98¼	98	98¼
4 Phila El P 5½s '72	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 PhilaRapTr 6s '62	99	99	99
2 Pitts Steel 6s '48	102	102	102
5 Portland G&C 5s '40	91	91	91
3 Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Potomac Ed 4½s '61F	110	110	110
3 Pow CorCan 4½s'50B	88	88	88
13 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	96¼	96	96
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50D	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
3 Safe Har W 4½s '79	108	108	108
8 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	92¾	92¾	92¾
8 Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	92¾	92¼	92¼
2 S E P&L 6s 2025 A	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2 Suth Car Pow 5s '57	101	101	101
1 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 So Cnty G Cal 4½s 68	105½	105½	105½
2 So'wes P&L 6s 2022 A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
4 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	62⅞	62⅜	62⅞
2 Stand G&E 6s 51	62¾	62½	62½
2 Stand G&E 6s '57	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
7 Stand G&E 6s '66	62¾	62⅜	62⅜
12 Stand P&L 6s '57	62½	62½	62¼
3 Tex El S 5s '60	106⅛	106	106⅛
1 Twin CRT 5½s'52A	65½	65½	65½
2 Unit L&P 6½s274	83	83	83
12 Unit L&P 6s 75	80½	79	80½
12 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	91½	91¼	91½
4 Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	116	116	116
4 Unit L&Ry 6s 73A	80	80	80
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	99½	99½	99½
3 Virg Pub S 6s '46	101½	101	101
3 Virg P S 5½s '46A	103	103	103
1 Virg Pub S 5s '50B	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	107	106⅞	107
2 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	104	104	104
Foreign Bonds			
1 Nippon E P 6½s '53	62¾	62¾	62¾
25 Pied Hy-El 6½s '60A	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞
1 Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	30	30	30
2 Terni Elec 6½s '53	43⅞	43½	43½

Total bond sales today (estimated), 800,000; year ago, 1,382,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Department Store Sales Up 11 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended March 9 were 11 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended March 2, sales had been 6 per cent above last year, and for the four weeks ended March 9, sales also averaged 6 per cent over last year.

All of the 11 Federal Reserve districts, for which separate estimates were made, reported increases for the one week ended March 9. (No figure was given for the Minneapolis district, but this area was figured in the national average). The district increases were:

Boston 6, New York 4, Philadelphia 26, Cleveland 19, Richmond 14, Atlanta 10, Chicago 9, St. Louis 14, Kansas City 10, Dallas 11, and San Francisco 12 per cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 19

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.76¼	$3.75½	$8.2397
Cables	3.76¼	3.75½	8.2397
France—franc	.0213½	.0212¾	†
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1700	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4053
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5311	§
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2384	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1932	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0170x	.0170x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0354x	.0354x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶‡	.2350	.2355	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0515	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0325	.0325	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5361	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2331	.2362	*
Shanghai—dol	.0656	.0650	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4431	.4425	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8200	.8200	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Boston Stocks

March 19

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	85	85	85	84⅞
8.00	Bos Edison	143	142½	143	143
1.00b	Bos Her-Trav	19½	19½	19½	19½
..	Bos & M st A pf	2	2	2	2
..	Copper Range	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅞
..	East Gas&Fuel	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
..	Est Gas&F pf	21½	20	21½	20½
..	East Mass adj	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
..	Eastern SS	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	25	25	25	24½
2.50	First Nat Stors	45	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜
.30a	Gilchrist	5	5	5	5
..	Int'l But Hole*	12½	12½	12½	12½
..	Mass Util Assoc	2¾	2	2¾	2⅛
..	Mergenthaler	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14
1.40a	Narr Rac A	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6
6.50a	N E Tel & Tel	131¾	130⅛	131¾	130½
..	North Butte	60c	58c	58c	60c
..	Pac Mills	13¼	13	13	13⅝
..	Quincy Min	1½	1½	1½	1½
.40	Shawmut Asoc	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅝
1.25a	Torrington*	32	32	32	32½
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	27½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	78½	77¼	78	77¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1939 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1939, includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

Standard Steel Spring Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Steel Spring Co., which operates plants at Gary, Ind., Racine, Wis., Allegan, Mich., and Coraopolis, Pa., reported for 1939 net income of $363,684, equal to $1.66 a common share, compared with $86,046, or 41 cents a share, for the previous year.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
147	144	Abbott pf (4½)	100	141	141	141	—6
41¼	41¼	Abr & Str (1½e)	10	41¼	41¼	41¼	Feb 3
1939	Sale	Ala & Vicks (6)	20	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
1939	Sale	Alb & Sus (9a)	10	130	130	130	Dec 5
73	72	Alleg & West (6)	10	73	73	73	Feb29
50	46	Am Bk N pf (3)	130	48	46¼	48	+1¾
132	130½	Am B S pf (5¼)	20	132	131	132	M'r 14
13	10¼	Am Coal	20	10½	10¼	10¼	
91	84¼	Am C S 6% pf(6)	10	90	90	90	M'r 15
26	23¾	Am News (½e)	50	26	26	26	+ ¼
163	155	Am R & S pf (7)	100	156¼	156¼	156¼	M'r 15
34	29¾	Am Ship B(1½g)	80	30½	30	30	— ½
150¼	149	Am Snuff pf (6)	10	150	150	150	M'r 9
114	111⅛	Anch H pf (6½)	*210	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	— ¼
96½	96½	Artloom pf (7)	20	96½	96½	96½	Feb28
100½	97½	As Inv pf (5)	50	99	99	99	—1¼
124¾	120	Atlas P pf (5)	60	120⅛	120	120	M'r 9
32⅛	16¾	Aust Nich pr A	220	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
52½	43¾	Bang&Ar pf (5)	10	43½	43½	43½	M'r 18
29⅝	26⅛	Barker pf (2¾)	10	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
115¼	114	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	113½	113½	113½	—1¾
30½	30¼	Beech Cr RR (2)	230	30½	30½	30½	M'r 12
15	10¼	Bloomin (.18¾e)	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'r 11
80	55½	Blumenth (S) pf	10	69	69	69	M'r 16
120⅝	117	Bon Ami A (4a)	90	119	119	119	— ¾
67	62	Bon Ami B(2½a)	10	68	68	68	+1
106½	101⅝	Bucy-E 7%pf(7)	20	106½	106½	106½	M'r 14
44¾	38½	Budd Mfg pf	30	38	38	38	— ½
12¼	9	Bush T B pf ct	60	9¼	9	9	M'r 16
81½	67	Byers pf (2.16k)	30	64¾	64¾	64¾	—2¼
39¼	36	Canad SouRy(3)	50	38	38	38	M'r 14
42½	38½	Cap Ad pf A (3)	80	41½	41½	41½	M'r 18
89¼	85½	Caro C & O (5)	60	87¾	87½	87¾	+1¼
118¾	111⅝	Case (JI) pf (7)	30	115	115	115	M'r 18
115	107½	Celan pr pf (7)	130	116	114½	116	+1
66¾	62	Celotex C pf (5)	30	65	65	65	M'r 16
114¼	112	Cent I L pf (4½)	10	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	M'r 18
94½	93½	Cen Rib pf (7)	10	95	95	95	M'r 11
36⅜	27¾	Cert-teed 6% pf	70	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ½
105¼	102	Cham P&F pf(6)	10	103	103	103	M'r 18
31	30	Chile Cop (½e)	10	30	30	30	M'r 12
98	93	City I&F pf(6½)	70	93½	93½	93½	— ½
60	60	City Inv (1½e)	10	60	60	60	Jan 30
1939	Sale	Clev&Pitt spl(2)	10	43	43	43	Sep 28
77	76¾	Clev&Pitt (3½)	90	78	78	78	M'r 1
114½	111	Clev El I pf (4½)	40	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	M'r 16
1939	Sale	CCC & St L (10)	60	140	140	140	M'y 5
65	65	CCC&StL pf (5)	10	65	65	65	M'r 6
142	136	Cluett Pea pf (7)	10	141	141	141	+1
1938	Sale	Coca-C 1 (7.77e)	10	976	976	976	M'y 5
112½	110	Collins&A pf (5)	20	112	111½	112	M'r 11
4⅝	3	Col & South	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Col & South 1 pf	10	4½	4½	4½	M'r 13
4½	3⅝	Col & South 2 pf	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 12
79	72	C G & E 5 pfB(5)	50	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅞	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 16
85	79	Cons Cig pf (7)	40	85	85	85	M'r 15
92½	86	Con C pr pf (6½)	90	93	93	93	+ ½
61½	53½	Corn Exch'ge(3)	30	54	54	54	— ¼
45	37	Cr C pfww(2¼)	20	43½	43¼	43½	M'r 8
92¾	89	Crown Zel pf (5)	30	89	89	89	— ½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¼	3½	Cuba RR pf	30	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
91½	79	Cuban-ASpf(2k)	30	83	83	83	M'r 18
90	82	Cush 7 pf (1¾k)	10	90	90	90	M'r 16
53	53	Cushman $8 pf	20	53	53	53	Jan 15
112¾	111⅞	Day P&L pf(4½)	10	112½	112½	112½	M'r 15
23¼	18¾	Devoe&RA (¼e)	170	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
38	34¼	Dix-Vor A (2½)	200	37½	37½	37½	M'r 15
120	117	Dupl Silk pf (8)	120	120	120	120	Jan 26
118¾	116	Duq Lt 1 pf (5)	200	117¼	117	117¼	M'r 15
178	173	East Kod pf (6)	10	172	172	172	M'r 18
111	109½	End-John pf (5)	20	112	112	112	+1
1939	Sale	Erie&Pitts (3½)	10	65¼	65¼	65¼	Sep 15
5½	4¾	Fairbanks Co pf	80	6¼	6	6¼	M'r 16
100¼	96	Fed Light pf (6)	20	98¾	98¾	98¾	
22½	22¼	Filene's Sons (1)	10	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan 8
107½	105	Food M pf (4½)	20	107½	107¼	107½	M'r 11
75	70	Foster Wh pf	20	75	75	75	M'r 12
32⅛	31	Frank Simon pf	20	32⅛	31	31	Jan 29
18⅞	13	Gamewell (¾e)	620	16½	16	16½	+ ½
104	101	Gannett pf (6)	20	104	104	104	M'r 13
145	135	Gen Bak pf (8)	40	136	136	136	+1
116¼	113¼	Gen Cig pf (7)	10	116	116	116	
44	40	Gen G&E cv pf	30	44	42	44	Jan 8
130½	128	Gen Mills 5pf (5)	100	129½	129	129½	
1939	Sale	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	116½	116½	116½	Dec 6
110	109½	Gen Pr In pf (6)	20	110	110	110	M'r 15
99½	86½	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	30	[illegible]	92¼	92¼	—2¾
30	24	Gen Stl Cast pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	26½	27¼	+ ¾
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	[illegible]	100	100	Feb28
88	80⅛	Gold & Stk T (6)	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	M'r 16
71½	61⅛	Goth Silk pf (7)	10	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	M'r 15
142	133¾	Gt Wt Sug pf (7)	70	140	138	138	— ½
55	55	Gr'n B & W (5g)	10	55	55	55	Jan 29
28½	20	Guantan S pf	40	23	23	23	M'r 14
37	34½	Hack pf A (1¾)	10	35	35	35	M'r 15
106½	104½	Hamit W pf (6)	20	105	105	105	M'r 5
103½	101	Hanna $5 pf (5)	40	103½	103½	103½	M'r 14
1939	Sale	Harb-W pf (6)	10	130	130	130	N'v 20
95	91	Hat Cor pf (6½)	60	98½	98	98	+2
163	155	Helme pf (7)	30	163	163	163	+2½
133½	131	Her Pow pf (6)	10	131¾	131¾	131¾	M'r 18
1939	Sale	Holly Su pf (7)	20	108	108	108	Dec19
41¾	38¼	Ill Cen LL (4)	10	41½	41½	41½	+ ¾
154	150	Ing Rand pf (6)	10	154	154	154	M'r 11
110½	108	Interch C pf (6)	30	110½	110½	110½	M'r 18
56¼	51	Int RCA pf (2k)	20	53	53	53	— ½
86	82½	Int Dept S pf (7)	20	85	84	85	M'r 8
127	123	Island C pf (6)	10	127	127	127	M'r 18
132	123⅛	Johns-Man pf(7)	10	129¾	129¾	129¾	M'r 11
121¼	121¼	*John-M p(7)cld	20	121¼	121¼	121¼	M'r 11
121	120	Kan CP pf B (6)	10	121	121	121	M'r 15
96	95	Keith pf (1¾k)	40	96	95	96	M'r 8
100	90	Kendall pf (6)	80	100	98½	100	M'r 18
31	25⅝	Kinney $5 pf(3g)	50	29½	29	29	M'r 16
9½	7⅛	Laclede Gas	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18¾	14	Laclede Gas pf	60	14	14	14	M'r 12
115	109¾	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	40	111	111	111	M'r 15
109	106	L-Wil 5% pf (5)	70	107¾	107¾	107¾	+2⅞
159	150	Lorillard pf (7)	20	150	150	150	
134¼	133	Mac A&F pf (6)	30	135¼	135¼	135¼	M'r 11
35¼	27	Manh Ry gtd	20	31	31	31	M'r 18
31½	28	Man Ry gtd ct	30	30½	30½	30½	— ½
8⅝	3⅞	Mar St Ry pr pf	270	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
170	161½	Math Alk pf (7)	10	170	170	170	M'r 7

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
103½	98	Maytag 1 pf (6)	20	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'r 15
102¾	99	McLellan pf (6)	40	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 16
80	64	Mead Cor pf (6)	30	79	79	79	M'r 12
26	21¼	Mengel 5% pf	280	21¾	21	21¾	— ¼
16½	13½	Merch & M T	120	13¾	13½	13½	M'r 16
120	111	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	10	116½	116½	116½	+ ¼
110	106	Minn-H pf B (4)	20	107	107	107	M'r 15
118	116½	Monsan pf (4½)	180	118	117¾	118	M'r 18
121½	119⅛	Mons pf B (4½)	10	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	M'r 18
30⅞	27	Mor&Essex(3⅞)	30	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
39	30	Mullins Mfg pf	10	35	35	35	M'r 18
111	109	Murphy pf (5)	20	111	111	111	M'r 14
22½	17½	Nash Ch&SL(1e)	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
116½	110½	Nat Dai pf A (7)	10	114	114	114	
114	109½	Nat Dai pf B (7)	30	112	112	112	M'r 16
148½	140	Nat Ld pf B (6)	20	146	146	146	M'r 14
42½	40½	Nat S 6% pf	10	42½	42½	42½	M'r 15
110	107½	New 5% pf (5)	110	108	108	108	M'r 15
115	110	NY&Harlem (5)	100	115½	114	114	M'r 11
1939	Sale	NY & Har pf (5)	20	119	119	119	M'y19
56	52¼	NY Lack&W (5)	20	55	55	55	
107	92	NY Shp pf(1¾k)	*10	103	103	103	
113	110½	Nor&West pf (4)	10	113	113	113	M'r 15
90½	88	Northern Cen(4)	20	89¼	89¼	89¼	M'r 11
34½	33¼	Northwest T (3)	30	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
42½	40¾	Nor T&R pf(3½)	10	40¾	40¾	40¾	M'r 14
108	103⅛	Omnibus pf (8)	50	108	108	108	
144	140	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	141	141	141	+1
55	55	Outlet Co (3)	40	55	55	55	M'r 15
120	119	Outlet pf (7)	20	119	119	119	M'r 13
6¾	5½	Pac Coast	10	6	6	6	— ⅛
23¾	19	Pac Coast 1 pf	80	20	19	19¼	+ ¼
12½	9⅝	Pac Coast 2 pf	110	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅝
139	130¼	Pac T&T (7)	*10	132	132	132	— ¼
154	151	Pac T&T pf (6)	40	154	153½	153½	M'r 15
101½	100	Paraffine pf (4)	20	101	101	101	M'r 7
118½	118½	Penn Gl pf (7)	10	118½	118½	118½	Jan 5
28½	21⅜	Pere Marq pf	50	22½	22	22½	+ ½
36¼	30⅜	Pere Marq pr pf	70	34	33½	34	+1
38	30	Phillips-Jon pf	20	38	38	38	M'r 12
66	44	Ph'nix pf (1¾k)	10	55	55	55	— ¼
49½	48	Pirelli	30	49½	49½	49½	M'r 8
15¾	12	Pitt & West Va	40	12⅛	12	12⅛	M'r 18
110	107½	Pitt CC&St L (5)	30	107½	107½	107½	M'r 14
72⅛	69¼	Pitt Coke pf (5)	20	70	70	70	M'r 16
1939	Sale	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	20	166	163	163	Feb 2
174	171	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	20	174	174	174	M'r 7
34¼	30	Pitt Steel pf B	30	28	28	28	—3
19½	16½	Pitt Stl 5% pf	30	16	16	16	M'r 18
32	24	Pitt Steel pr pf	40	27	27	27	M'r 18
118½	112⅝	Proc & G pf (5)	130	114½	114⅜	114½	+ ⅛
1939	Sale	Pitt Y & A pf (7)	10	149	149	149	Dec12
164	160½	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	10	164	164	164	
6½	5	RR Sec Ill C Stk	30	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 15
55	40	Real Silk pf (2k)	10	49	49	49	M'r 18
13	11¼	Reis R & Co 1 pf	30	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 18
69	64	Rens & Sar (8)	10	64	64	64	M'r 6
83⅛	76¾	Rev Cop & B pf	50	82	80½	80½	M'r 15
53	45⅝	Rev Cop 5¼% pf	30	50	50	50	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
53½	52¾	Reynolds T (½e)	30	53½	53½	53½	M'r 12
116	112½	Safe S 7% pf (7)	170	112½	111¾	111¾	— ¾
114	112	Safe S 6% pf (6)	60	112	111⅛	111⅛	+ ⅝
111	104	Safe S 5% pf (5)	70	110½	110½	110½	
3¾	2	St L Southwest	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 11
4	4	St L South pf	10	4	4	4	M'r 8
109	108¼	Scott P $4 pf (4)	30	108½	108¼	108¼	M'r 18
115½	112¾	Scott P pf (4½)	250	114	114	114	M'r 13
40½	36¼	Sheaffer P(1½e)	80	40	39¼	40	M'r 15
118	105	Sloss-Shef (¾e)	10	112	112	112	+ ½
113	111	Sloss-S pf (6)	50	113	113	113	M'r 12
150	144¾	So P R Sug pf(8)	20	150	150	150	+1
1939	Sale	Spalding 1 pf	60	61	61	61	Jun30
65	65	Spear pf (5½)	10	65	65	65	Jan 29
55½	50¼	Spicer M pfA (3)	120	55½	55	55	— ½
65	60	Spiegel pf (4½)	10	64	64	64	
124	122	Sun Oil pf (6)	10	124	124	124	M'r 18
40	34½	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	10	39	39	39	M'r 16
42½	34	The Fair pf	20	40	40	40	M'r 12
34	26¾	Therm pf (¾k)	30	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	M'r 16
29¾	24	Twin City R T pf	10	27	27	27	+1
115	112⅝	Un El Mo pf (5)	10	114	114	114	M'r 11
119	112	United Bis pf(7)	90	116	116	116	M'r 16
65½	56⅛	United D pf (7)	70	64½	64	64½	M'r 18
9¾	7¼	US Distrib pf	20	8	8	8	
181	177	US Gyp pf (7)	50	179	178½	178½	M'r 11
48¼	43⅛	US Tob pf (1¾)	20	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
159	148	Univ L T pf (8)	10	150	150	150	M'r 11
100	67	Univ Pict 1 pf	140	99	98½	99	+1
19	16¼	Vadsco Sales pf	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	M'r 6
116	114¾	Van Raal 1 pf(7)	110	116	116	116	M'r 18
59½	56¾	Vick Sh & P (5)	10	59½	59½	59½	Feb28
1939	Sale	Vick Sh pf (5)	30	65	65	65	Sep30
118	116¼	Va El&P $6pf (6)	100	117	117	117	M'r 5
8⅝	5½	Va Iron C&C pf	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
100	90	Vulcan D (4½e)	10	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
1939	Sale	Vulcan pf (7)	30	125	125	125	N'v 9
1⅜	1	Wabash pf B	20	1	1	1	M'r 14
50	45¾	Warner Brs P pf	50	49	49	49	M'r 18
4¾	4⅛	Warren Br 1 pf	110	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 15
1939	Sale	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Dec21
110	105¾	West P El A (7)	10	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅝
114	111	West PE7%pf(7)	10	113	113	113	+ ½
108	102⅛	West PE6%pf(6)	100	103	103	103	
138	130	West EM pf(3½)	60	134¾	134½	134¾	M'r 15
67	65	Wheel & L E(1e)	10	67	67	67	M'r 4
98	94¼	Wh & LE pf(5½)	100	97½	97½	97½	M'r 16
121	116	Wisc El P pf (6)	50	121¼	121¼	121¼	M'r 1
71	68	Worth P&M pfA	100	70	70	70	Feb 8
1939	Sale	Worth P&M pfB	20	69	69	69	Dec15
119½	105	Wright Aero(2g)	10	117½	117½	117½	+3½
122½	115⅞	Yell T 7% pf (7)	10	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	M'r 18

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

(*) Called shares.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

U. S. Honors Frances Willard With 'Famous American' Stamp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—A blue 5-cent stamp has been chosen by the United States Government as the one to carry Frances E. Willard's picture, in the series now being issued to commemorate 35 "Famous Americans." It is to come out March 28.

The choice is particularly fitting, says the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's Union Signal, for 5-cent stamps take letters across the seas, and the great temperance leader's vision in founding the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union embraced all humanity. She sought to free all mankind, through education, from bondage to alcohol and narcotics.

The picture is one taken when Miss Willard was a young woman. It has hung in many school rooms throughout the land, and is familiar to many people in far-off countries. The Union Signal tells how an Evanston men went to Egypt, was asked there where he lived, and replied "Chicago," thinking the Egyptian would not have heard of Evanston man went to Egypt, was little of Chicago. Then the visitor explained he really lived in Evanston, a suburb to the north of Chicago, and the Egyptian's face beamed. He knew Evanston. "That," said he, "is where my friend, Frances Willard, lived."

Two other women are being honored in this "Famous Americans" issue of stamps—Louisa May Alcott, of "Little Women" fame, and Chicago's Jane Addams, founder of Hull House.

Rarely have women other than royalty been so honored. The first postage stamp ever to carry a woman's picture was issued in England 100 years ago, and bore the likeness of Queen Victoria, the Union Signal notes.

Curiously enough, Turkey, which only a few years ago freed its women from veils and other restrictions to liberty, has given women the widest recognition on its postage. It issued a special series in recognition of women's achievements when the 12th Congress of the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship met in Istanbul five years ago.

Frances E. Willard 5-cent postage stamp to be issued March 28 is one of a series of 35 commemorating famous Americans.

The United States is said to be the first country to print the picture of a women other than royalty on its postage. In 1903, it issued an 8-cent stamp bearing Martha Washington's picture. Other women honored since have been: Pocahontas; Queen Isabella of Spain (at the time of the Columbian Exposition); Susan B. Anthony; and Whistler's famous painting, "Mother."

Special cachets carrying the Frances Willard stamp can be purchased for 10 cents from the Philatelic Society here, or through the National W. C. T. U. Names and dimes can be sent to either. The W. C. T. U. receives no part of the dime, however, and accepts no responsibility.

Hatch Bill Faces Hostile House After 58-28 Victory in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Southern conservative members who control most of the high places in the Democratic House of Representatives will have the next word to say on the Hatch "clean-politics" bill, which passed in the Senate yesterday 58 to 28 and already have shown lack of sympathy with the measure.

To many southerners, the new bill, which proposes the same restrictions on "pernicious political activity" of state employees paid in whole or part with Federal funds as are already in effect for Federal employees, is an invasion of states' rights. It also carries amendments, not sponsored by its originator, Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, notably the Bankhead ban on political contributions from an individual of more than $5,000, which make it much more drastic.

Bill Faces Barriers

On the other hand, if the Hatch bill can once be blasted out of hostile committees to the floor of the House, it probably will pass. Representative Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader, forecast that it would have a 50-vote majority if it could be brought to a vote. But before that, here are some of the southern leaders of the present house who must be placated, or overruled:

Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, brother of Senator John H. Bankhead, who voted against the bill in the Upper House. The Speaker has declared his opposition to the measure.

Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Majority Leader. He has remained officially silent on the Hatch bill, but is believed to share Mr. Bankhead's attitude.

Representative Lindsay C. Warren (D) of North Carolina, Mr. Rayburn's unofficial assistant, who is reported to be lining up votes against the bill.

Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. He has remained unofficialy silent, but it is recalled that the original Hatch bill had to be pried out of his Committee by main force last year.

The Hatch bill is now before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, whose Chairman is Representative Francis E. Walter (D) of Pennsylvania. The subcommittee had held one meeting at which Senator Hatch and Representative John J. Dempsey, both from New Mexico, spoke for the measure.

Of the 28 Senators who voted against the bill, all but one, Ernest Lundeen (F. L.) of Minnesota, were Democrats. Fifteen of these Democrats were from the South. In addition, four other Democrats were paired against the bill of whom three were from the South. It was the southern Democratic group which made the backbone of opposition throughout which carried the fight through 11 bitter days of Senate debate. Added to them were scattering Democrats from other states, largely where political machines are powerful, as for instance Sherman Minton of Indiana's famous "2 Per Cent Club," Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, and the like. A number of Democrats who had given little sympathy to the bill in earlier debate and amendments finally switched to its side when the victory appeared certain.

The bill undoubtedly owes its success to Republican backing, the minority bloc, under Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, voting almost solidly, again and again, to defeat hostile amendments and push forward the measure.

At the last-minute holders of Federal contracts were barred as campaign contributors by an amendment from Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia. A Minton amendment proposing a rider blanketing under civil service all the 271,000 Federal jobholders whom, he said, were affected by the Hatch bill, was defeated, 56 to 24.

Looking back over the 11-day fight certain highlights stand out:

Senator Hatch, smiling, calm, gentle, courteous, refusing at every step to be drawn into personal acrimony, and meeting every attack with honeyed words.

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Majority Leader, large, harassed, vehement, supporting President Roosevelt and the bill with a loyalty Herbert Hoover never commanded from any Republican leader, in the face of trying personal attacks since a majority of his own Party were frequently against him, and offering at one point to resign.

The phalanx of smiling Republicans, sitting silent in their seats, watching the bitter internecine Democratic contest without uttering a word after the first outbreak by Senator John A. Danaher of Connecticut, but trooping in at each roll call to overwhelm the southern Democrats.

The constant pounding of editorial comment in favor of the Hatch Act extension which played an important part in ultimate victory.

Finally, the most dramatic moment of all, and one of the most dramatic in recent congressional history, when the Miller amendment was defeated by a bare three votes, 41 to 44, an amendment which would have wrecked not only the new bill but the original Hatch Act. The vote was taken March 6 and as it proceeded put opponents far in the lead till the last moment, when supporters won. This was really the critical moment of the whole fight. The three-vote victory meant success for the reform movement. The roll call was more significant in many ways than the easy 58-28 victory, when the fight had already been won.

How Senate Voted

The vote by which the Senate passed the Hatch bill:

For the Legislation 58

Democrats — Ashurst, Barkley, Bone, Caraway, Chandler, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Missouri, Downey, George, Gerry, Gillette, Green, Hatch, Herring, Holt, Johnson of Colorado, Lee, McCarran, Mead, Murray, Neely, O'Mahoney, Overton, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Russell, Schwartz, Sheppard, Thomas of Utah, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wagner, Walsh, Wheeler—34.

Republicans — Austin, Barbour, Bridges, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Frazier, Gibson, Gurney, Hale, Holman, Johnson of California, Lodge, McNary, Nye, Reed, Taft, Thomas of Idaho, Tobey, Townsend, Vandenberg, White—22.

Independent—Norris—1

Progressive—LaFollette—1.

Against the Legislation, 28

Democrats — Adams, Bailey, Bankhead, Bilbo, Brown, Bulow, Byrd, Byrnes, Chavez, Connally, Donahey, Guffey, Hayden, Hill, Hughes, Lucas, Maloney, McKellar, Miller, Minton, Pepper, Pittman, Schwellenbach, Smathers, Smith, Stewart, Thomas of Oklahoma—27.

Farmer-Labor—Lundeen—1.

Pairs were announced as follows: Andrews, Democrat, for the bill, Slattery, Democrat, against; Burke, Democrat, for, Harrison, Democrat, against; Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, for, Glass, Democrat, against; Wiley, Republican, for, Ellender, Democrat, against.

Truman, Democrat, was announced as favoring the bill.

Only Georgia Eggs 'Fresh' In That State

Continued from Page 1

ample of California, Colorado and Oregon was given today, where excise taxes enacted on margarine were rejected by citizens by referendum vote.

Witnesses spent one day, detailing typical examples of state barriers of various sorts. For example, itinerant truckers seem to be singled out for high taxes both as between States and also within counties of the same State. These taxes, it is charged, are directed "against a competitive type of merchandising."

"While most of the itinerant peddler laws," said Mr. Martin, "on their face do not discriminate against the out-of-state vendor, the Louisiana and Wisconsin statutes are so defined as to strike directly at non-residents." a recently repealed Arizona law provided a $200 fee for each county in which a retail merchant trucker operated.

Subterfuges Often Used

Inspection and quarantine provisions of the respective States are often used as a subterfuge to prevent outside products from coming into a specified locality, it was charged. For example, a milk plant at Ardmore, Pennsylvania, operated by the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., showed a high cost of duplication.

The farms supplying the plant are regularly inspected by the health departments of New York and Newark, who duplicate their work, as well as by the State of New Jersey and by inspectors in the regular employ of the Dairymen's League.

Furthermore, the League was advised that before the out-of-state plant could be given a permit to supply the district, all dairies serving the plant would have to be inspected by district representatives at the League's expense.

Unionists Want U. S. to Control River Fisheries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—A resolution recently passed here by the Columbia River Fishermen's Union calls upon the Federal Government to take over the work of controlling the river fisheries in the States of Oregon and Washington. The Union, through the resolution, maintained that the present system of control, operated jointly by the two States, was detrimental to the fishing industry.

Members of the union organization argued that the problem of conserving the vast salmon runs, that enter the rivers of the two States twice annually, is not being met. This, they point out, is due to the fact that the State Fish Commissions in each case are seemingly unable to produce uniform legislation to regulate fishing and restocking of streams.

The resolution said that, to obtain proper control over the situation, the United States Bureau of Fisheries should have complete jurisdiction over the Columbia and its tributaries. Such a jurisdiction would reach far into Idaho, as well as to virtually all streams in southern and eastern Washington and northern and eastern Oregon. A large portion of salmon that run in the Columbia spawn in Idaho waters, investigations have disclosed.

Representatives of the Union, in making public the action, said that they were urging whatever action necessary be taken to bring into operation the proposed transfer of jurisdiction. The vote on the proposed plan outlined in the resolution was announced as six to one in favor.

Art Illustrated For Negro Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Thomas C. Colt, Jr., Director of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts here, gave an illustrated lecture before an appreciative group at the Craig House Negro Art Center. The audience was taken on an imaginary trip through the Museum.

The curator brought his audience up to date, introducing the furniture of the age of Henry VIII. He traced the development of the desk from the Bible box, which was an ornamental box in which the Bible was kept, to its present stage of development. He also traced the development of the clock-making industry, having its origin from the sun dial through the flat-top stage and up to the present.

Government Overhaul Seen So. Carolina Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's government, including the various sub-divisions comprising it, were said to be in much need of a thorough and complete overhauling—reorganized in every respect to meet the requirements of efficiency and economic considerations—by Dr. George Sherill, professor of political science at the University of South Carolina, who expressed his convictions on the subject before the members of the Pilot Club of Columbia and their guests, the officers of the various civic organizaions in the City, who consolidated their interests in the observance of Civic Night and the anniversary of the founding of the Columbia unit of Pilot International.

Dr. Sherill lauded South Carolina as a great State—one rich in background and tradition, but maintained that since the War Between the States its population had manifested a defeatist attitude which had to be eliminated before appreciable progress could be made in the State.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DRIED FRUITS

TRY a 3-pound box of our delicious CALIFORNIA FRUITS, top tray filled with stuffed dates figs and prunes. Packed appropriately for birthday or Mother's Day gifts. Shipped prepaid for $2.85. Part-time agents wanted. STERLING FOOD PRODUCTS, 3715 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

NEEDLEPOINT

NEEDLEPOINT—Fascinating Pepperell Needlepoint pieces. Embroider them with famous Pepperell yarns. Full instructions. Low prices. Free samples. Pepperell Yarns, Dept. CSM-8, East Pepperell, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as local representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. F-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SAVINGS

4% INSURED INVESTMENTS
Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for Information and Statement.
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. Pine St., Orlando, Florida

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 110th St., near Riverside Drive and subway—Sublet large 2-room apartment; elevator; $65.00. Phone MR. WILLIAMS, Lackawanna 4-5600.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York: Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FURNITURE

A LOVELY solid mahogany dining room set; also mahogany bedroom set; very reasonable. Call Centre Newton 5434 (Mass.) evenings.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN — Office equipment specialty; knowledge accounting machines helpful. Write qualifications fully. Box M-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

CHEERFUL, quiet, loving home with attention. University 4-0229. Write Box G-1, suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 230 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 1 — HOWARD — Room close to The Mother Church.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 280 E. 21st St. (5-F)—Newly decorated unfurnished front room, next bath; kitchen privileges; quiet; reasonable; opposite Third Church; lady. Evenings, Sat., Sun.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th), Apt. 6-W—Elevator, quiet, near bath; $5.00; convenient transportation and churches. AC. 4-2384 (MITCHELL).

N. Y. C., 96th Street—Clean, cozy room; close transportation; nice neighborhood, near church; elevator; reasonable. RIverside 9-9459.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated; outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. ENdicott 2-3718.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED stenographer-secretary, rapid, accurate, dependable; knowledge bookkeeping. Write Box E-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, Hungarian, wishes position as chambermaid-waitress. Write Box V-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Let me help you EXPRESS FREEDOM IN SINGING and SPEECH. Write Box N-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis 2-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc.
LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

E. PRICE & CO. Noted for Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Fertilisers, etc. Catalogue on request. 9, High St., Hanley. Tel. 2523 S. O. T.

ROOMS TO LET

WALLSEND-ON-TYNE — Furnished sitting-room and bedroom, near quick bus service and station; terms moderate. 97, The Avenue. Tel. 63636.

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ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER
30b Norham Road
Whitley Bay, Northumberland
Telephone: Whitley Bay 1641

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — On Shropshire Border. Own grounds. Own produce. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor) 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3060.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 38

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND (Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Modern with comfort and restfulness of a country house. F. H. Benn. Tel. 7752.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. 30 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. — "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Bournemouth 1180.

Lake District. Bainriggs, Grasmere. Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson.

LAKE DISTRICT. Miss Gibson, Keisick House, Ambleside—Good open situation, hot and cold, bath; near tennis courts and garage; terms on application.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/33 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON W. 2, Porchester Terrace, "Sixty Seven"—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. Langham 2679.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster; H. and C.; comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 4406. Bus 24 passes.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
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South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 Feet back from road
CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Moderate terms Brochure on request.

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ENGLAND

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SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

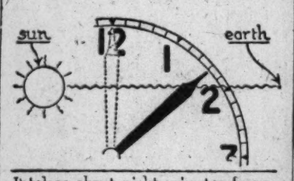
Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Sun's Rays Reach Us Without Warming The Intervening Space?

The sun is a globular mass of glowing gases whose surface area is 12,000 times that of the earth. The sun's surface has an estimated temperature of about 10,000° Fahrenheit.

However, high mountain peaks,



It takes about eight minutes for a radiation pulse or wave, traveling at 186,000 miles per second, to reach the earth from the sun.

while nearer the sun, are notoriously cold, and stratosphere balloonists tell us that the temperature several miles above the earth is still colder.

Before we attempt to see why, if the sun warms the earth, it does not also warm the upper-atmosphere and interstellar space, let us first note that there are three ways in which heat may travel. The three ways are: (1) by conduction, the heat being transmitted from warmer to colder parts of an object or from a warm object to a colder object in contact with it; (2) by convection, the heat being transferred by actual movement of a gas or liquid in convection currents; and (3) by radiation, pulses or waves, similar to waves of light, which travel in straight lines and at the speed of light—about 186,000 miles a second.

The sun's heat reaches us only by radiation. It cannot reach us by conduction, for there is no solid substance between the earth and the sun along which the heat can be conducted. And there are no sun-to-earth movements of any gas or liquid to bring us the sun's heat by convection.

Radiation waves are not themselves hot, but have the capacity of raising the temperature of objects which absorb them and of passing through substances transparent to them without raising their temperature. Atmospheric air absorbs but less than 1-10 of 1 per cent of the radiation that passes through it coming from the sun, and is consequently very little warmed by the sun's rays.

With little or nothing to absorb heat and be warmed, the sun's rays do not raise the temperature of the intervening space between the sun and the earth to any extent.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Mass Flight

Photo by Herbert Matter

A wheeling and screeching cloud of gulls, cormorants, and gannets is halted in mid-air by the camera. The background scene is near the tip of Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'The Cat Also Shall Dwell'

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Bennie and Sarah had been kept widely apart by understanding (?) owners on West Fourteenth Street here; for Bennie is a canary and Sarah is a cat. Then came a day when Bennie needed a friend and neighbor—and Sarah was there.

It was on the coldest day of the coldest winter Oklahoma ever had. Bennie was out of his cage, about the room as he was sometimes allowed to be. No one noticed that the window was open and that Bennie had slipped out. And no one knows exactly how long it was before his yellow feathered body was chilled and his bright wings stiff and useless.

And no one saw Sarah as she left her warm kitchen corner, crossed the snow, and went over into the adjoining yard. And perhaps Sarah herself didn't know what had moved her to go out.

The first anyone knew of it was as Bennie's mistress was ironing in the kitchen and heard a scratch at the back door. She opened it.

Very tenderly, Sarah was carrying Bennie. Very carefully she laid the almost frozen bird on the rug before a stove.

The cat then shook herself, looked up at Bennie's mistress as if to say, "I've done what I could; now you take care of him."

Bennie revived and chirped his thanks to Sarah, who seemed to want to stand around until she saw him back to normal.

Where Would You Find—

1. Carnegie Hall?
2. The Weser River?
3. Davenport?
4. The Alhambra?
5. The White Mountains?
6. The Ivory Coast?
7. The oldest subway in America?
8. Griffith Stadium?
9. The famed statue of Peter Pan?
10. The Finger Lakes?

(Answers Appear on this Page)

The Shelter of a Thought

"As a nest in a hedge so is a favorite thought in the mind."—Harold C. Spikins.

In Lighter Vein

Strangers

"Your face seems familiar. I've either seen you before or someone very much like you."

"Well, I've never seen you before—or else it's someone else very much like you I've never seen before."

Donkey Engine?

Away from his village for the first time, Pat saw a roast potato and chestnut machine, complete with donkey drawing it.

For a few moments he stared at it in astonishment. Then: "Begorra," he said, "Oive seen some lazy donkeys in me toime, but never before have Oi seen one that had an engine to push it."—London Daily Mirror.

Unwelcome

"Why do you avoid him so?"

"He's full of opinions that are wrong, and can always prove everything he says."—London Evening News.

Forgive It

"Did you hear about the fellow who invented a device for looking through walls?"

"No, I didn't. What does he call it?"

"A window."—Watchman-Examiner.

Left-Handed Compliment

"This piece of lace on my dress is over fifty years old."

"It's beautiful! Did you make it yourself?"

Daily Quotation

DO not lay things too much to heart. No one is really beaten unless he is discouraged.—LORD AVEBURY.

Brevities

Washington Post: The times we are living in are wonderful times to live in at times.

St. Louis Star-Times: Evidently the radio people have become liberals, too. They think a good program is improved if it's changed.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A famous concert hall in New York City.
2. A river in Germany emptying into the North Sea; length 500 miles.
3. A city in southeastern Iowa.
4. The medieval palace of the Moorish Kings in Granda, Spain.
5. Northern New Hampshire: 86 mountain peaks in an area of 1,270 sq. miles.
6. French West Africa; 184,774 sq. miles in area; population 2,981,459 (1937).
7. Boylston Street subway, in Boston, Mass.; built in 1867.
8. The home of the American League baseball club in Washington, D. C. It seats 31,500.
9. Kensington Gardens, on the west bank of the Longwater, London, Eng.
10. A group of glacial lakes in central New York.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Fair Enough*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Why Just Read About It?*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not as the Crow Flies*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1940 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Alpine Maneuvers

What desperate need sent Reichsführer Hitler to Italy on the heels of the unsuccessful visit by Herr von Ribbentrop to Rome? For Herr Hitler *did* go to Italy, even though the conference took place only 200 yards inside the Italian border. Herr Hitler *did* seek Signor Mussolini. This is what the location of the conference signifies. This is what the reports from Rome manage to emphasize.

We may reasonably doubt that the true explanation is getting into the newspapers, or coming out of radio loudspeakers. But the indications are that Herr Hitler needed some sort of victory at this point in a war that is getting Germany nowhere. If Herr von Ribbentrop couldn't bring it back, it was worth Herr Hitler's going for—even if it was only a paper victory.

The end of the Russo-Finnish war has produced only a wave of criticism in Britain, where it might have been expected—judging from Berlin's interest in it—to have cracked British morale. The "peace offensive" has met check after check. The "peace" offered has not been good enough. Only by producing overwhelming diplomatic effects can such terms be made to appear even as a reasonable bargaining basis. The meeting at the Brenner Pass doubtless was staged to produce such an effect.

Unfortunately the stage-managers at Rome are missing their cues. Being naturally more concerned with Italian prestige and security than with German, they are lighting the scene in less spectacular and indeed in very different colors than shine in the current Berlin spectrum. They are making much of little incidents that show Il Duce rather than Herr Hitler the star in the Alpine tableau.

A diplomatic meeting must be judged by its fruits. If, as Berlin dispatches declare, this meeting was carefully prepared by Herr von Ribbentrop, it would seem that its immediate result should have been more than one more menacing promise from Third Reich leaders that something is going to happen pretty soon.

Why Waste Words?

Opening a famous London newspaper recently, Lord Lee of Fareham was staggered to encounter the word "diuturnity." Try as he would, the noble lord could not think what such a term could mean. Two dictionaries failed him, and it was only after much inward cogitation that he wrote to the offending journal in gentle protest against the use of such obsolete locutions. "Diuturnity" threw Lord Lee into a brown study, whereas, of course, it should have impelled him to the study of Browne.

For it is the word that Sir Thomas Browne employs in one of the most famous passages in English prose literature, in his "Hydrotaphia," to designate length of days. But even when provided with this information Lord Lee remained unrepentant. "Diuturnity" had not been used for three hundred years, and in his opinion it should not be used again.

This is where the argument enters upon the realms of national economy. All waste is condemned; why then waste words? Why allow them to degenerate in perpetual unemployment? To put them back into harness is the mark of a young and vigorous people. Was it not America that brought back the Chaucerian "I guess" into general circulation? Why then should not Britain find in the last enchantments of the Middle Ages *le dernier cri* of modern speech?

"Harvest"

Anyone who is familiar with the books of Selma Lagerlöf, Swedish novelist who has recently passed on, recalls instantly two things about them: first, the purity and simplicity of their language; and, second, the strange power about them that makes it difficult to put them down at the conclusion of a chapter. Yet each chapter is in itself complete, a little story all its own. Dr. Lagerlöf's books are so intimate as to have the quality of family letters. She had the ability to bring in little details that fix a person or a scene as clearly in mind as though an artist spoke in color through a canvas. First woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature, Dr. Lagerlöf established a tradition of profound understanding and interpretation of a people and a land, which she herself never let down through a long and full life of producing good books.

Question Before the House

The Senate has passed the Hatch bill. The thumping two-to-one vote in its favor was better than expected, but even that proportion does not begin to express the public sentiment which exists for cleaner politics, if one can believe his ears.

The House of Representatives should pass this bill, pass it quickly, and pass it by an even bigger majority. The resistance there will be intense. But the eyes of the Nation should be riveted on the House in an unremitting demand that this action be taken.

The Bankhead amendment makes the bill all the better. To limit private contributions to $5,000 from any individual will be a wholesome check on campaign funds. The Republicans have done well to accept it, and Democrats who have stood for the bill deserve much credit.

The first Hatch bill, forbidding pernicious political activity by Federal employees even outside of civil service regulations, was a great step forward in government. This second bill, applying to State employees paid partly or wholly with Federal funds, is a logical extension of it. The whole program should be made law.

Honesty Pays a Dividend

Striking through the accounts of WPA petty graft and "shovel leaning," a deed of inspiring honesty comes to light. It took place in Paterson, New Jersey, where Richard Van Harken lives with his wife and child.

Unemployed, Richard Van Harken enlisted as a snow-shoveler during last February's storm in Eastern United States. Keeping careful track of his time, he knew exactly how much money he earned. Upon receiving his pay check, Richard Van Harken saw that it was $4 too much. He promptly pointed out the error, in spite of his pressing needs, and asked that the check be reduced from $11 to $7. His request was granted—and when a two weeks' job of repairing ballot boxes presented itself, the Mayor of Paterson made sure that the work went to Richard Van Harken.

Those who look upon the episode as evidence of more than mere chance retribution will appreciate its reassurance that honesty—like a stalwart oak in a snowstorm—cannot be concealed or deprived of reward even when seemingly buried amid drifts of human indolence and too easy dependence.

Reapportionment Again

The clouds of dispute that to date have hung over discussions of the 1940 census-taking have obscured one important issue. The census-taking not only provides government and business with information on American society and American economy; it also constitutes the basis for a decennial redistribution of seats in the House of Representatives. That shifts in population should be reflected in regular reapportionment of seats in the House is both legal and proper.

There is some doubt, however, whether a redistribution of House seats will follow the 1940 census. If not, some States for the next decade will be over-represented, some under-represented, in the House. A conflict between a 1929 law and a 1933 Constitutional Amendment could give Congress an excuse for failing to act.

The 1929 law calls for automatic reapportionment of House seats should Congress ignore the Presidential announcement of census results. To assure redistribution of the 435 seats in the House, the 1929 law requires the President to make his reapportionment statement during the first week of the second regular session of each fifth Congress after the Seventy-first. That was all right in 1930, for the second session—the lame duck session—met in December, 1930. By that time census results had been compiled and House shifts figured out.

But in 1933 the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution eliminated lame duck sessions of Congress, moving up the second regular session of Congress eleven months. Thus in this census year of 1940 the second regular session of Congress began last January. Obviously it was impossible for the President to give out reapportionment figures early last January, but an amendment should be adopted providing for a proclamation and automatic reapportionment at the proper time after the census has been taken. Otherwise the adjustment may again be neglected as it was during the decade of the twenties.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Courage to Co-operate"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those who would base American foreign policy on fear offer dangerous advice. If we evidence to the aggressors an abject fear of war, we invite the very trouble we would avoid.

The history of epidemics indicates that mortality is always highest among those who most fear the disease. The evil of panics in any crisis is well recognized. The ability of Hitler, Stalin, and the Japanese militarists to make people afraid is their most effective weapon. They believe most Americans fear war more than anything else and that we fear to say or do anything that might displease them. They will, therefore, feel free to impose on us to any extent that may suit their purpose until finally war becomes inevitable.

The Allies, in turn, doubt our courage to co-operate in a realistic manner in devising a lasting peace when this war is over. We all know that aggression must be suppressed and life and freedom made secure at all costs, that a peaceful world means as much or more to the United States as to any other people, and that there can be no permanent peace without the necessary degree of co-operation by the United States. We know all this and yet we are constantly announcing in Congress and in the press that we cannot co-operate because we fear "involvement" in world affairs.

Americans are not cowards. Why should we appear to be? CONNISTON

Boston

"Incentives to Achievement"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has just been called to the editorial entitled "Incentives to Achievement" in your recent issue, and inasmuch as the editorial refers to just one of the activities of our society along this line, I thought you might be interested in two other such activities—the Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition, now in its third year, and the Ascap Fellowship Competition for composers and authors of college musical plays, which was more recently inaugurated.

And, too, you might be interested to know that our society appropriates a total quarterly sum of $12,500 for division among the composers and authors who shall have during the second preceding quarter composed musical works of outstanding merit. If no composition of outstanding merit in the opinion of the committee having charge of this matter is produced, no award is made, and incidentally, these awards may not be paid to already thoroughly established writers of unquestioned repute, but may only be made to writers who have not yet demonstrated exceptional ability. Good songs are expected from established writers—the aim is to encourage the younger ones to spare no effort to produce worthwhile results.

E. C. MILLS

American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, New York

"At All Costs"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America should stay out of this war at all costs, even if business interests are affected abroad. M. J.

New York

Census

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Gestapo maneuvers under the guise of census-taking must not be tolerated in the American democracy. B. C.

Marion, Iowa

Flew the Coop!

Ambition Has a Bronze Skin

The moment I saw him I knew there was something special about him. He had a pail, filled with soft cloths and a box of polishing material, and he was leaning against the fence around Washington Square. A younger edition of Paul Robeson, with the same fine, strong features cast in dusky bronze, the same powerfully knit figure.

"Good day," he said with a flashing grin. "I couldn't clean your windows for you, could I?"

The authors of the books on How to Sell would say that was a very amateur and inefficient beginning. They would say he should have approached me with confidence that he was the one person I had been looking for, to clean the windows, who could do a better job than anyone else on the face the earth. And then I would have hired him and next week he would be president of a window cleaning company of his own.

But me, I thought his approach was all right. It contained just enough hesitancy to keep it from being fresh, impudent, and had a kind of engaging quality.

I said: "Well, I would, but it says in the lease I can't let anyone clean the windows but the regular service people."

"Oh," he said. "Well, thanks just the same."

He looked like a boy who had lived out in the sunshine all his life. There was an exuberance about him, a sort of hardy growth. I had time to make that out because the dog took to him, and he took to the dog, and they were having a conversation; so I could really get an impression of him.

"Do you go to school?" I asked. He made me think of some of the current sprint stars. I thought maybe he was cleaning windows to earn money so he could stay in school and, incidentally get a chance to keep in training for track.

"No. I had a year in high school. But I had to give it up. I have to work.

* * *

"I was thinking when I was in school that I'd be a writer. I guess I never will be now. If I can jes' get a few little ol' windows to wash, an' a few little ol' cars to polish—I guess that's what I'll do. But anyways, thinkin' I might get to be a writer, I got to thinkin' about people. I knows you have to study people to be a writer. So, when I'se waitin' fo' someone to give me windows to clean or their cars to polish, I looks at the people. Some of them is mighty nice. Some is—well, the other day, a lady came out of one of those houses over there. I thought she was going for to let me wash her windows. 'Stead of that she walks over to me and she says: 'Here, you boy, you, why don't you go get a job, 'stead of hangin' around with a pailful of rags all the day? I see you from my windows and you look to me like you're lazy.' "

It didn't seem to have annoyed him. Indeed, he gave a great laugh as if the joke was on the woman, really. The thing you noticed was that he hadn't been looking for a grievance—so he hadn't found one.

"Well," I said, "I'm sorry about my windows. But I know some people around here and I will tell them about you."

* * *

From time to time I encountered him, polishing a car at the curb or waiting on someone with windows to clean. "How does it go?" I took to saying.

"Can't complain," he always said. "It's a nice day," and he would flash his incomparable smile. Even when the days were wintry cold and it seemed an exaggeration, to say the least.

But I can see he's learning about people, all the time he's being so "lazy," as the woman said.

The greatest middle distance runner of our time, a Negro boy, is studying at the University. One afternoon when I was coming along with the dog, I noticed him coming from a class. Half way between us was the cleaner-boy. He saw the runner approaching. His face lit up with anticipation and a certain tinge of hero-worship. A slight, wistful smile crinkled his countenance. As he came along the runner asked, with casual friendliness, "How's it comin', boy?" The cleaner-boy could hardly speak, he was so pleased and excited. They chatted a minute. "Well, so long. Here's luck," said the runner, going away with his almost unbelievably light tread.

The cleaner-boy said to me, stopping swiftly to pat the dog, the way you share with an animal some inner happiness: "You know who that was, ma'am?" I didn't tell him I did because he so obviously wanted to give me his knowledge. "That was that boy that runs, at the Garden and those places. I been thinking; I heard you can go in and stand to watch 'em run for fifty-fi' cents. I made a dollar today. I'm goin' take fifty-fi' cents of it next week when he runs in the Garden an' go see him. I want to yell for him to win! Yes ma'am."

There's a good job for that boy somewhere. I wish I knew where. J. M.

Down the Middle of the Road

Propaganda! Propaganda!

By Erwin D. Canham

The woods are full today of patriotic persons seeking to save us from the perils of propaganda. Indeed, it is getting to be a recognized technique, a little bit like low-pressure salesmanship, to get so outraged about how the other fellow is trying to put across propaganda that you thereby embed your own argument deeply in the listening victim's consciousness.

Maybe all the fuss about propaganda serves a useful purpose. Certainly people and nations must do their own thinking. But remember the card-sharps who warn you against card-sharps, the pickpockets who advise you that pickpockets are around, and keep a close watch on the propagandists who so kindly detect all kinds of propaganda except their own. As long as the public recognizes the various degrees of crudity or subtlety in all these efforts to sway its decisions, there is no need to fear for the result.

Just now there is most fuss about British propagandists. A new progressive weekly magazine in New York comes out with an alarming article about British lecturers; the proprietor of an educational agency in Boston plays Paul Revere by circularizing his wide clientele with mimeographed sheets of sometimes astute but sometimes naïve and inaccurate warning; a publication called "Uncensored," sponsored by an able group of liberal-isolationists, rings the changes on Allied propaganda here. We have not mentioned the distinctly pro-Nazi or anti-Semitic orators or organs which are playing the same tune, because they are more readily self-revealing.

* * *

What is important is the new alliance between many political liberals and isolationism. Some of them, of course, were thoroughly pro-Russian in the old days and this explains their attitude now. Whereas before last August they were fellow-traveling with the New Deal, they are now riding tandem with the Bund and the Christian Front! Such carmine-hued thinkers can be left to their own troubles.

More interesting and significant are the genuine American liberals who believe President Roosevelt is wandering dangerously in foreign fields and has scrapped the New Deal. They do not think the need for reform is finished yet in the United States, they are confidently prepared to take up the task, and they are very shrewdly appealing to the public on the popular platform of isolationism. In a word, they are using foreign affairs as a political fulcrum, just as President Roosevelt does.

It is entirely proper for such liberals to try to rescue the liberal movement by any means within their grasp, but we wish they would be a bit more realistic. Their published accounts of the "efforts" of Lord Lothian and those formidable gentry referred to as "British lecturers" to get the United States into the war are sometimes hard to distinguish from Hearst editorial pages.

* * *

Happily the more experienced liberals are not making such mistakes. They know that the greatest pressure to bring the United States into the war would probably come from well-established American groups, and that all the evidence indicates Great Britain would prefer American neutrality at this juncture at least. The New Republic astutely pricks the bubble this week by telling of a British agent (a real one, it says) who reported with respect to a prominent American publicist: "He wanted the United States to declare war on Germany and Russia right away. I had a hard time convincing him that he was wrong."

Youth, which hears in schools and colleges a lot of pseudo-scientific talk about propaganda these days, seems to be particularly susceptible to the new technique. It has not yet learned that propaganda is nothing but a fifty-dollar word for something that is as old as the hills. Either you take it or you leave it alone. If you agree with it, it's sound common-sense; if you disagree, it's propaganda.

It is not to be denied, of course, that the technique of manipulating thinking is elaborate, subtle, and newly mechanized. It is no laughing matter. But defense of the integrity of individual judgment will come not through jargon-worded analyses of method, or from mere viewing with alarm; it will come through wider publication of all the facts. Of course, they have to be facts, about which interpretations will differ. And there isn't anybody who isn't a propagandist, when you're looking at him from the other side of the fence.

Mirror of World Opinion

"The Next Five Years . . . !"

Pressure groups and propagandists for farmers and milk distributors, utility commissions and utilities, welfare agencies and their beneficiaries, school teachers and parent-teacher associations, religious groups, women's federations . . . all keep the air thick with their smoke screens. They've been doing it for twenty-five years—which is the principal reason for government's present cost. Vocal minorities have been running the show.

It's time the curtain went up on a new act, with newspapers performing their unpopular job as tribune for all the people. That is their job, under the constitutional guarantees they enjoy in Nation and State.—Arthur Robb in *Editor & Publisher.*

The Wide Horizon

"To Regulate Regulators"

By H. W. Prentis, Jr.

President, National Association of Manufacturers (From a recent address)

No subject in the field of government is more worthy of public notice and understanding than the rapid expansion of what is called "administrative law." The average man thinks that legislation is written only by Congress. Not so. To an increasing degree Federal boards, commissions, and other agencies are not merely applying and enforcing statutes but also making and interpreting laws that profoundly affect the personal and property rights of every citizen.

Congress cannot delegate the power to pass a law, it is true, but it can delegate, in a law, the power to find some fact or circumstance or condition to which may be applied a rule or standard set forth in the statute. Thus Congress undertakes to meet, through regulatory bodies, complex conditions with which it cannot deal directly.

For example, Congress has fixed the standards to be applied by the Interstate Commerce Commission to railroad and motor regulation, but the Commission fixes rates and fills in other details. Thus also the field of competition is ruled through the Federal Trade Commission; the issuance and marketing of securities through the Securities and Exchange Commission; and employment relations affecting interstate commerce through the National Labor Relations Board.

* * *

The President's Committee on Administrative Management reported to him, in 1937, that 130 such commissions and agencies were operating and said: "Perhaps the chief reason for worry about regulatory commissions is that they are continually being created." A study of them made under the Brookings Institution in 1934, declared: "The Administration today is thus a great deal more than a mere machine for the application of law. To an increasing extent it has become a creator of law, in this sense and within the limits of their respective competences, the administrative departments and agencies resemble a group of special legislative bodies."

In addition to these numerous independent bodies and commissions, there are scattered throughout the departments, among the 940,000 civil employees of the Government, numerous single officials and interdepartmental agencies, exercising in their turn, through one or more individuals, the power of investigation, decision or supervision over individual rights of person and property. These agencies have become so numerous that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives says: "It is practically impossible for a member of the Congress, much less for an individual citizen, to find his way among these many agencies or to locate the particular officer or employee in any of the agencies with whom any particular problem should be discussed with a view to settlement."

Specifically or by implication these agencies are authorized in the exercise of their powers, to make rules or regulations which the courts have recognized to have the force of law. They exercise quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers. Their rules are legislation; their rulings are judicial decisions.

* * *

No one denies the necessity for administrative law. It is essential to the exercise of the regulatory function in a complex society, but it is peculiarly subject to abuse as well as use. Its numerous agencies are now recognized by Congress as demanding immediate correction and control.

There is no uniformity of procedure, either with the departments, among their own agencies or between the numerous boards themselves. Each tends to ignore the practice and experience of the others. There is no uniformity in methods of examination, investigation, or judicial review. There has been no method by which rules and regulations are brought to the attention of those to be affected by them for the purpose of affording an opportunity to consider their practicability or their appropriate limitation. There is constant and cumulative evidence that, in the absence of uniform and appropriate control of such agencies, personal discretion will frequently be substituted for the legal discretion of the administrator within the statute. That is government by men and not by law.

Within a short period of time you have seen the Securities Commission command a utility to issue stock rather than bonds, and thus substitute its judgment for that of responsible management. You have witnessed the Labor Board denying an employer the opportunity to appeal to it in order to have determined the representatives of the majority with whom he is obligated to deal. You have witnessed the same body issuing secret instructions to its examiners, which became the rule for their conduct. You have heard the Secretary of Agriculture rebuked by the Supreme Court because he afforded no reasonable hearing to those subjected to his regulations. The Communications Commission required broadcasts to foreign territory to reflect "American Culture." They withdrew in confusion a rule they could not define! A host of further instances might be cited.

* * *

Facing similar conditions in England and like assumptions of power by cabinet officers and administrative agencies, the Lord Chief Justice of England described this tendency as "the new despotism." A commission appointed by Parliament recommended that no administrative rules or regulations of a serious nature should be issued without notice to Parliament itself, and an opportunity for the interested parties to be heard through their representatives. Our Congress recently embodied that principle in the new Food and Drug Act.

Now two major measures—the Walter-Logan Bills—are before the Congress to correct this condition and confront this dangerous tendency in the field of administrative law. Such reform is unpopular with the agencies which it would control. It is criticized by those who fear the deterrent influence of judicial review. It takes nothing from the true function of administrative law. It merely provides, in the deliberate declaration of the Judiciary Committees of both the House and the Senate, "that the governors shall be governed and the regulators shall be regulated, if our present form of government is to endure."